The New-York Times.

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FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Late and Important from India.

Defeat of the Rebels at Alumbagh.

Preparations for the Final Attack on Lucknow.

VERY INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

Co-Operation of the American Commissioner with England and France.

Decline in Cotton and Depression in Consols.

The steamship *City of Washington*, which sailed from Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 31st of March, arrived at this port yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M.

The *Europa* arrived out at Liverpool at 8¼ on the morning of the 29th ult.

The screw steamer *New-York* arrived at Glasgow on the 27th.

Two new screw steamers, to run in the line between Hamburg and New-York, had arrived at the former port from the Clyde. The service of this line is to be a fortnightly one.

The English papers were generally engaged in criticising the bill amending the Government of India; and the new project was, in a majority of cases, regarded as impracticable.

Parliament was not in session, having adjourned for the Easter holidays.

MAZZINI had published a lengthy manifesto in the London *Morning Advertiser*. He addresses his remarks to the Emperor NAPOLEON. Another lengthy address, by MAZZINI, to the Genoese Judges, had also found its way into print.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company had received a letter from the Admiralty announcing that, in conformity with the request of the Company, the *Agamemnon* should be immediately commissioned and commanded by a captain; and, also, that two other vessels should be attached to the *Agamemnon* for the special service on which she is to be employed.

The appeal of the owners of the American ship *Carlyle*, against the verdict of the Court of Admiralty for having caused the loss of the bark *Grazia a Dio* by collision off Holyhead in July last, had been heard before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and the finding of the lower Court was reversed—judgment being pronounced in favor of the *Carlyle*.

A fire had occurred in Gilbert-street, London, entailing the loss of fifteen lives. The parties were asleep in the house at the time, and their escape was cut off by the rapid progress of the flames.

At the Liverpool Police Court, eighteen men of color, composing the crew of the ship *Gertrude*, were brought up, charged with mutinous and disobedient conduct during the voyage from New-Orleans to Liverpool. Eight of the men were sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

The cotton mill of Messrs. LEWIS and EDWARD WILLIAMS, at Manchester, had been destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of £100,000, and throwing 500 hands out of employment.

It now appears that ALLSOP, about whose surrender some of our City journals have been making so much ado, has not been in this City at all but is in England. A friend, writing on his behalf, protests his entire innocence of the crime laid to his charge. It is not easy, however, to reconcile this assertion with his own letter brought out upon the trial of BERNARD, in London, and which we have already published.

PELISSIER was not expected to leave Paris for London until after Easter.

The *Esperance*, of Nantes, was to be suspended on account of its political views.

Several persons had been sentenced to fine and imprisonment at Ruffec, France, for attending an evangelical meeting which was held contrary to law.

A meeting of several influential bankers, railway directors and others, had been held at the suggestion of the Minister of Finance, to consider the best mode of reviving public credit. The recommendations involved merely some changes in the conduct of the Bourse.

It was rumored that the Emperor would again pay a visit to Queen Victoria at Osborne this Summer.

The persons lately arrested and sent to Sambessa under the new penal code, are, it is said, divided into three classes, and those of the third class are to be permitted to return to France after two months' confinement in the penitentiary at Sambessa.

The trade accounts received from the Departments are still unfavorable, and the shipping interests were suffering severely. Some commercial orders had been received from the United States, but in a much smaller proportion than in former years.

The weather continued most favorable for the crops, and Wheat had a declining tendency.

The London *Morning Post* denies a rumor that PERSIGNY had been appointed Minister of State.

The *Nord* says that military preparations were being urgently pressed on in all the great ports of France.

The Paris Bourse had exhibited much firmness, and the funds had reached the highest point attained for some time.

Cabinet Councils were being held daily at the Tuileries, presided over by the Emperor, to consider the prevailing depression, and a doubtful report was current that an approach to free-trade was to be made forthwith.

The trial of the rioters at Chalons was expected to lead to some serious disclosures relative to secret societies.

The story taken out by the *America* that the Spanish Government had presented a project of law abolishing Slavery in all the Spanish Territories is not confirmed, and is supposed to be unfounded. It appeared as a telegraphic dispatch in the Brussels *Nord*.

The Government of Basle has refused to admit the new Consulate which the French Government desired to establish there. The Federal Government transmitted the refusal in a dispatch to Paris.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* censures very severely the recent policy of the French Government, which seems indeed to have given general dissatisfaction in Germany.

The new French passport system has been extended to Saxony. Every Saxon wishing to travel in France, must procure a passport from the French Legation at Dresden or from the Consulate at Leipsic.

There is considerable domestic agitation in Russia. The reduction of the army has caused great discontent among the retired officers, many of whom have applied for civil employment. It is said that the Emperor meets with secret opposition to his great plan for the abolition of serfdom,—but, it is added:

"The lower classes are perfectly well aware of what is going on, and any great owner of 'souls' who might openly oppose the measure would be in imminent danger of being treated by them as the landed proprietors in Galicia were treated by their peasants in 1846."

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says that the ancient animosity between the French and the Austrians is reviving, and the latter seem to be impressed with the conviction that they will soon be called on to maintain their position in Italy at the point of the sword.

The Danish Ministry having made a Cabinet question of the measure respecting the fortification of Copenhagen, the Supreme Council had definitely accepted the project.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

Investment of Lucknow by Sir Colin Campbell—Defeat of the Rebels by Sir James Outram—Singular Revelations on the Trial of the King of Delhi.

The Bombay mails of the 9th of March had arrived at Suez, whence we have the following intelligence by telegraph:

The news from Lucknow is down to the 6th of March.

On the 1st of March Sir COLIN CAMPBELL reached Alumbagh, and pushed on a heavy force to the Dilkoosha Gardens, within a mile of Lucknow.

Sir JAMES OUTRAM was attacked at the Alumbagh by a large force of the enemy, on the 21st of February and again on the 25th. On both occasions the rebels were defeated with heavy slaughter, and without loss by the British.

On the 6th of March, OUTRAM, with 6,000 men and thirty guns, crossed the Goomtee and took up a position within range on the eastern side of Lucknow. He was immediately attacked, but repulsed the enemy.

Gen. FRANKS had joined the Commander-in-Chief with a column from Goruckpore 4,000 strong.

The Army before Lucknow is stated to amount to 50,000 men, with 18,000 Cavalry and 120 guns.

The general attack was expected to be commenced about the 10th of March. The English ladies, prisoners with the Queen, are reported to be alive and well treated.

The columns of Generals ROSE and WHITELOCK were advancing on the Jhansi and Allahabad so as to be in a position to intercept the insurgents in those directions.

Gen. FRANK'S column had a brilliant engagement with large masses of rebels near Shandina, in which 2,800 of the latter were killed or wounded, and all their guns were taken.

Some disturbances are reported in the Southern Mahratta country, in Sawunt Waree, and Malabar.

The Punjab was perfectly quiet.

The Bombay markets were very active. Imports in great demand.

Money continued easy. Freights to Liverpool £1 @£1 12s.

The *Times* has commenced the publication of letters from its special correspondent in India, Mr. W. H. RUSSELL, who dates from the camp of the Commander-in-Chief.

Further telegrams, *vid* Malta, state that the intelligence from Lucknow by telegraph comes down to the 8th of March.

The rebels had erected a strong line of defence along the canal, which would require siege artillery. They were alarmed, but likely to fight, although one party was anxious to treat.

The defeat of the rebels, with heavy losses, on this side, is reported at various points.

The report that the Ex-King of Delhi had been convicted and sentenced to transportation for life was erroneous. His trial had not been completed.

The Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 22d of February, says:

"The trial of the King of Delhi has now lasted fourteen days. It is a strange business. The King seated on a camp bed, listens to the most damning evidence without attention, but wakes occasionally into fierce excitement as a favorite approaches. I inclose a most singular and somewhat unexpected piece of evidence given by a Christian half caste woman. It is fatal, and the trial, wretchedly reported, certainly proves three things:

First—The revolt was instigated by the Shah of Persia, who promised money and troops. His proclamation to that effect was posted over the Mosque gate, and was taken down by order of Sir THEOPHILUS METCALFE, who moreover was warned by JOHN EVERETT, Christian Rissildar, very popular with the natives, that he had been warned to fly, as the Persians were coming, and that the Mussulmans were exceedingly excited. Sir THEOPHILUS thought the matter one of no importance.

Second—A paper was produced, addressed to Mr. COLVIN by MOHAMMED DERVISH, revealing the whole plot six weeks before it broke out. Mr. COLVIN treated the warning as unimportant, and never even reported it to Government.

Third—The murders of the Europeans in Delhi were committed by order of the King, in the presence of the Royal Family, and by means of the Khassburdars, his special personal guard.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

Co-operation of the United States and Russia with France and England—The Projected Expedition Against Pekin—Reopening of the Trade with Canton.

Canton (Feb. 15) Correspondence of the London Times.

Having done with Canton, I may now recur to the questions of general policy. Upon these I have much news to tell which may be curtly told.

In a former letter I suggested the possibility that the early Spring might see all the great civilized Powers in coöperation. This has happened. England, France, America and Russia are now in cordial accord.

Ten days ago the American and Russian Embassies were settled at Macao, doing nothing.

Soon after the intention of raising the blockade was announced it became known that Mr. REED had made preparations for departure northwards, and it was suggested that his object was to be out of the way while points of difficulty arose, and to allow them to fructify during his absence. Again, a little while, and they who were curious in watching symptoms noted that the Hon. F. BRUCE, the Secretary to the Embassy, was absent. It was not difficult to learn that he and the French Secretary to the Embassy proceeded in a gun-boat to Macao, and had an interview with Count PUTIATIN, then, finding that Mr. REED had left and was already so far on his way as Hong Kong, started for Hong Kong, and after seeing the American Minister, returned to Lord ELGIN at Canton. Following up this chain of public incidents—which were known, or might have been known, to every man in the fleet—we saw that after this interview Mr. REED immediately returned to Macao and set his house in order, gave up all thoughts of his immediate journey northwards, sent the *Minnesota* up the river as far as she could safely go, and went on to Canton in the *Antelope* (a steamer of light draught which he has hired) and visited Lord ELGIN on board the *Furious*.

About the same time a special courier arrived from Count PUTIATIN, and great activity was observable in the Russian Embassy.

All these little facts, patent to the eyes of all the world except to the lazy quid-nuncs of Hong Kong—who find it easier to invent some ridiculous "shave" than to observe what is passing under their noses—showed that some unity of action had been agreed upon, and set some of us inquiring.

I have great reason to believe that the overtures made by Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS were at once frankly and cordially accepted by the representatives both of America and Russia, and that every act yet done by the belligerent allies, is now adopted and approved by the two hitherto neutral Powers. I believe it has been agreed between the four Powers that they shall proceed in the first instance to Shanghae, and there, if possible, make one general treaty. If the Court of Pekin should remain unimpressed by the union of the four first-class Powers of the world, reinforcements are coming out. Russia will not be long represented by a single ship; America is sending; France has vesseis on their way; and England, if she is to keep the lead which she has so worthily assumed and hitherto so wisely maintained, will also strengthen her force. It is, however, to be hoped that no further act of conquest will be required. Each of the four Powers has, as I understand, sent to Pekin a general statement of grievances and demands. Mr. OLIPHANT, Lord ELGIN'S Private Secretary, left Hong Kong, yesterday, in the *Formosa* for Shanghae; whether the Russian and American dispatches went by the same steamer I have not heard; but that they are gone, or immediately about to go, is undoubted. I think it will be found that the four Powers, in these communications, invite the Emperor to send to Shanghae a Minister of high rank, properly accredited, to treat for a new treaty on the basis of free transit throughout China, under proper protection from Chinese authority, permanent diplomatic relations at Pekin, unrestricted commerce, and indemnity for losses and expenses incurred.

The result of these communications it would be very rash to attempt to predict, but it is comfortable to know that we are now acting, not as a single State, but in concurrence with all the civilization of the world. It is the end only which can crown the work, and I offer no unreserved congratulations until I see the treaty; but hitherto Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS have certainly done well—our diplomatists have been as fully up to their work as our sailors and soldiers.

Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS will go north in about three weeks. The Count PUTIATIN goes almost immediately—for his little steamer will have a long struggle against the monsoon. Mr. REED goes to Manila, to pass the interval between the present date and the time when he must proceed to the rendezvous at Shanghae.

The *Inflexible*, with YEH on board, is gone down to Hong Kong, and is preparing to proceed with that Mandarin—who is now the prisoner of the four great Powers—to Calcutta.

Notwithstanding all the work which we have upon our hands in India and elsewhere, the position which England holds in this movement of the civilization of the West against the barbarism of the East is worthy of her history.

REOPENING OF TRADE.

Passing from the men of war to the men of peace, we approach the question of the reopening of the trade of this city. In my last letter I mentioned the contradictory opinions existing upon this subject, and the interests wherein those opinions had their origin. Soon after it was dispatched, I had an opportunity of seeing HOWQUA at his own house. The principal Chinese merchants were present, and I was surprised at the fluency with which they all peak English. HOWQUA stands upon his dignity—or upon the advantage it gives him—and replies only through his linguist; but it is evident that he quite understands all that passes.

It was a point with the English merchants to know—first, whether the Canton merchants were prepared to trade, and, if so, secondly, what stock they had on hand. After a long time spent in questioning and answering, in discussing sponge-cakes and sweetmeats, and *par fait amour*, a list was produced of the teas in stock, and, making allowance for the somewhat elastic quantity of a Chinese "chop," we estimated the amount at twenty-one millions of pounds, all, as we were assured, good sound teas, ready for immediate delivery. There is a still larger quantity ready to come down. The Chinese, as sellers, are not likely to overestimate the extent of their stock in hand; but, upon talking this matter over with the English merchants, they appear inclined to disbelieve both the amount and the quality of the stock in hand; they say that what teas the Chinese have are chiefly those of previous seasons. I am at all times unwilling to state facts which may influence present markets, for these are subjects on which I am peculiarly liable to be misinformed, and am without that knowledge of the details of Chinese commerce which would enable me to feel confidence in deciding between conflicting statements. I confine myself, therefore, to reporting the assertions on either side.

Upon the general question of trading the Chinese merchants assembled at Howqua's seemed to think that, upon the authority of PEH-KWEI'S proclamation, they might recommence their business. "More better make that trade pigeon all one fashion—that Mandarin pigeon all one fashion." The only difficulty they had was upon the subject of duties. They thought that if the allies collected duties PEH-KWEI'S only incentive to open the trade would be taken away, and that trade could not go on.

Lord ELGIN decided this matter as they wished. It was found upon consideration that the difficulties in the way of collecting the duties ourselves were insuperable. Multitudes of internal questions would arise, and as the correspondence between Mr. REED and YEH had never been a great secret to anybody, it was known that a very small infraction would be eagerly laid hold of. Whenever this correspondence shall be made public you will find that it is precisely what I desired it to be at the time—possibly when Lord ELGIN might have been quite ignorant of its existence or purport—*that the American approached the Mandarin almost with servility, offering him the protection of his ship and of that flag which, &c., and that the Mandarin met his offers with a curt snubbing and most mortifying contempt.* However, the attitude of the Americans and the necessities of the Chinese Government are the evident considerations which induced the allied Powers to restore the trade upon its old footing, leaving all money matters to be considered hereafter as an Imperial question.

HORRIBLE CONDITION OF THE CHINESE PRISONS—SPECIMENS OF LIFE AND MANNERS IN THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE.

From the London Times.

CANTON, Thursday, Feb. 15.—Two days were occupied in visiting the prisons. A proclamation had been extorted from PEH-KWEI, giving general amnesty to all who were amenable to punishment for having held commerce with the foreigners. It was the duty of the three allied Commissioners to ascertain that this amnesty was fully carried out. In the first prison we found a Portuguese boy, a Portuguese man, and the Coolie who had acted as verger at the church attached to the factories. At the end of our second day's labor we returned to the yamun with 50 prisoners and 2 Mandarins—head gaolers—in our custody.

I approach with reluctance the task of telling what we saw in these places, and shall dismiss the topic as briefly as I can. It is not, however, sufficient to say that all the inmates were squalid and half starved, swarming with vermin and covered with skin diseases. This condition is common to all the Canton jails, and to all their inmates. But there are horrors which one mind cannot convey to another, and such we saw again during those two days.

A Chinese jail is a group of small yards inclosed by no general outer wall (except in one instance.) Around this yard are dens like the dens in which we confine wild beasts. The bars are not of iron, but of double rows of very thick bamboo, so close together that the interior is too dark to be readily seen into from without. The ordinary prisoners are allowed to remain in the yard during the day. Their ankles are fettered together by heavy rings of iron and a short chain, and they generally also wear similar fetters on their wrists. The low-roofed dens are so easily climbed that when the prisoners are let out into the yard the jailors must trust to their fetters alone for security. The places all stink like the monkey-house of a menagerie.

We were examining one of the yards of the second prison, and Lord ELGIN, who is seldom absent when any work is doing, was one of the spectators. As it was broad daylight the dens were supposed to be empty. Some one thought he heard a low moan in one of them, and advanced to the bars to listen. He recoiled as if a blast from a furnance had rushed out upon him. Never were human sensses assailed by a more horrible stream of pestilence. The jailors were ordered to open that place, and refusing, as a Chinaman always at first refuses, were given over to the rough handling of the soldiers, who were told to make them. No sooner were hands laid upon the jailers than the stifled moan became a wail, and the wail became a concourse of low weakly muttered groans. So soon as the double doors could be opened several of us went into the place. The thick stench could only be endured for a moment, but the spectacle was not one to look long at. A corpse lay at the bottom of the den, the breasts, the only fleshy parts, gnawed and eaten away by rats. Around it and upon it was a festering mass of humanity still alive. The Mandarin jailor, who seemed to wonder what all the excitement was about, was compelled to have the poor creatures drawn forth, and no man who saw that sight will ever forget it. They were skeletons, not men. You could only believe that there was blood in their bodies by seeing it clotted upon their undressed wounds. As they were borne out one after the other, and laid upon the pavement of the yard, each seemed more horrible than the last. They were too far gone to shriek, although the agony must have been great, the heavy irons pressing upon their raw, lank shins as the jailors lugged them not too tenderly along. They had been beaten into this state, perhaps long ago, by the heavy bamboo, and had been thrown into this den to rot. Their crime was that they had attempted to escape. Hideous and loathsome, however, as was the sight of their foul wounds, their filthy rags, and their emaciated bodies, it was not so distressing as the indescribable expression of their eyes; the horror of that look of fierce agony fixed us like a fascination. As the dislocated wretches writhed upon the ground, tears rolled down the cheeks of the soldiers of the escort, who stood in rank near them. A gigantic French sergeant, who had the little Mandarin in custody, gesticulated with his bayonet so fiercely that we were afraid he would kill him. We did not then know that the single word which the poor creatures were trying to utter was "hunger," or that that dreadful starting of the eyeball was the look of famine. Some of them had been without food for four days. Water they had, for there is a well in the yard, and their fellow prisoners had supplied them, but cries for food were answered only by the bamboo. Alas! it was not till the next morning that we found this out; for although we took some away, we left others there that night. Since the commencement of this year 15 men have died in that cell. Some of those who were standing by me asked: "How will you ever be able to tell this to the English people?" I believe that no description could lead the imagination to a full conception of what we saw in that Canton prison. I have not attempted to do more than dot a faint outline of the truth; and when I have read what I have written, feel how feeble and forceless is the image upon paper when compared with the scene upon my memory.

This was the worst of the dens we opened, but there were many others which fell but few degrees below it in their horrors. There was not one of the 6,000 prisoners we saw whose appearance before any assemblage of Englishmen would not have aroused cries of indignation. "*Quelle société*," exclaimed Captain MARTINEAU, as in the first yard we visited he saw a little boy confined here because he was the son of a rebel, "*Quelle société pour un enfant de quatorze ans?*" Alas! we saw many, many such cases in our after experience. In one of the dens of the Poon-yu, the door of which was open, some one pointed attention to a very child—rather an intelligent-looking child—who was squat upon a board, and laughing at the novel scene taking place before him. We beckoned to him, but he did not come. We went up to him, and found he could not move. His little legs were ironed together; they had been so for several months, and were now paralyzed and useless. This child of ten years of age had been placed here, charged with stealing from other children. We took him away.

It was not until our second day's search that we were able to discover the prison in which Europeans had been confined. Threats and a night in the guard-house at last forced the discovery from the Mandarin, or jail inspector, in our custody. It is called the Koon Khan, is in the eastern port of the city, and is distinguishable from the others only in that it is surrounded by a high brick wall. Nearly the whole of our second day passed in this place. It has only one yard, and in this the prisoners are not allowed to come. There is a joss house at one end of the court; for, of course, the Chinese mix up their religion with their tyranny. The finest sentiments, such as "The misery of to-day may be the happiness of to-morrow;" "Confess your crimes, and thank the magistrate who purges you of them;" "May we share in the mercy of the Emperor," are carved in faded golden characters over every den of every prison. Opening from this yard are four rooms, each containing four dens. The hardest and most malignant face I ever saw is that of the chief jailor of this prison. The prisoners could not be brought to look upon him, and when he was present could not be induced to say that he was a jailor at all, or that they had ever seen him before. But when he was removed they always reiterated their first story, "The other jailors only starve and ill-treat us, but that man eats our flesh."

How, step by step, we followed up our inquiries, and how we cast about hither and thither for a clue and at last found one, which was often lost and refound, would be too long to tell. Mr. PARKES conducted this business with a vigor and intelligence that cannot be over-estimated. At first they had never heard of a foreigner, then a heavy box on the ears administered by one of the orderlies, in punishment for a threat to a prisoner, produced a recollection of *one* European prisoner. Then the jailors were roughly handled in sight of the prisoners, and together with the mandarin were taken out in custody of the soldiers. Gradually the prisoners began to give credence to what we said, that we were now the Mandarins of Canton, and could protect them if they spoke out. One produced a monkey-jacket from his sleeping-place at the back of the den; another had an old jersey; all of them soon had stories to tell. Many of the prisoners had been inmates of the place for many years, and upon reference to the books we found that they were all originally placed here for very trifling crimes. Old stories get mixed up with new; the difficulties of Chinese dialects come into play, and we often fancied we were unraveling some sanguinary iniquity of yester day, when we found at last that it was two or three, or even ten years old. It is only by small degrees that the collated evidence of these vermin-bitten witnesses are made to assume some form and consistency. It appears at last almost certain that six Chinese were beheaded last night, their fate being in all probability precipitated by our visit to the other prisons. It also appears quite certain that, within a period dating from the commencement of the present troubles, six Europeans, two Frenchmen, and four Englishmen have found their death in these dreadful dens. Many different prisoners examined separately deposed to this fact, and almost to the same details. The European victims were kept here for several months, herding with the Chinese, eating of that same black mess of rice which looks and smells like a bucket of grains cast forth from a brewery. When their time came—probably the time necessary for a reply from Pekin—*the jailer held their heads back while poison was poured down their throats.* The prisoners recollected two who threw up the poison, and they were strangled. We asked now they knew it was poison. There was no doubt on this score. It is a curious circumstance, illustrative of the prostrate state of terror that exists here, that the jailors fowls scratch about untouched among all the famishing men within the Canton prisons, and feed upon the vermin. It was remarked that the fowls fed upon the vomit of these two Europeans, and died.

Only two of these prisoners had excited much sympathy among the Chinese. One of them was a sailor, who spoke the language, adapted himself to their habits, and told them stories. He was cheerful, or pretended to be cheerful, at first; but in a short time he grew sick, and cried and spoke of his friends far away. Even the Chinese were sorry when his time came, and when the jailors poisoned him. There was another, an old white-bearded man, who was there some months. He spoke only a few words of Chinese, but the Chinese veneration for age came to his aid, and they pitied him also.

Some of us thought that this must have been poor COOPER, the owner of the docks at Whampoa, who, probably mistaken for COOPER, the engineer officer, was kidnapped from his chop-boat, lying within 100 yards of the *Sybille*. His wife and daughter were on board with him. A sanpan came alongside with a letter. While he leant forward to take it he was drawn into the sanpan, and he was away up a creek before the alarm could be given and a boat lowered from the man-of-war.

The others, we were told, were not favorites. They could not speak, they held themselves aloof. If two of them happened to be in prison at the same time they conversed together. If there was only one, he either fought with the jailors or sat alone covering his face with his hands.

It is, I suppose, contrary to our principles and policy, and the custom of civilized nations, when a city has been taken by assault to punish these acts; but we stretched a point. We carried away the principal jailor and the secretary—two terrible ruffians, the head and the hand of this iniquity; and we also carried away the prisoners who had given us trustworthy information, but we only took them as witnesses, and lodged them in our guard-house.

On the night of the second day the three Commissioners sought an interview with PEH-KWEI, gave him a hint of what they had discovered, and produced the fettered and paralyzed child to show that there were instances of unnecessary severity in the prisons under his control. The Lieutenant-Governor, far from being moved by this spectacle, flew, or affected to fly, into a towering passion; Mr. PARKES was bent upon persecuting him—poor PEH-KWEI—what right had we in his prisons? What was it to us how he dealt with his own people? Were we prepared to open all the prisons in Canton? It was a breach of faith to go into those prisons without notice to him. He would write immediately to Lord ELGIN—Mr. PARKES' manner was most discourteous—and so on.

Meanwhile Lord ELGIN had seen, and has acted. PEH-KWEI has been told that were a Christian Power has means to stop these things they cannot be permitted. The Chinaman, as usual, blusters, exclaims that he is oppressed, and yields. A hospital is marked out, and the prisons are to be visited. The prayers which our countrymen sent heavenwards from these dungeons, that their countrymen might some day avenge them, will probably be unanswered; but so long as we are in possession of Canton the Chinese themselves will benefit by what we have seen. When we retire things will, of course, resume their ordinary routine, for it is only by the present system that these prisons can be supported. A Chinese magistrate obtains only a nominal salary, and he has to employ 1,000 sub-officials, and to make a large fortune in three years. This can only be done by extortion and starvation.

Nothing can be more orderly than the books of these prisons, nothing can be more just and beneficent than the rules laid down for their governance. In some countries words represent facts, but this is never the case in China. The practice is as I have faintly sketched it.

Enlistment of Africans, and Fugitive Slaves in Canada, for the India Service.

From the London Times, March 25.

On Monday evening the rumor was widely disseminated that two officers whose names were mentioned were to start on Tuesday for Accra, on the Gold Coast, *in order to recruit Negroes for service in India.* It was a startling report, and Lord BROUGHAM, who has now for more than fifty years been the untiring advocate of the colored races, might well be excused if he, seeing how short the time was, ventured to put a question to the Government on the subject. Nothing could be more conclusive than the answer he received. Lord DERBY interrupted Lord BROUGHAM to tell him *there was nothing of the kind.* He had never heard of the report till Lord BROUGHAM mentioned it. Lord HARDINGE added his assurance that the War Department knew nothing of the report to which he had referred. It had, he believed, no foundation in fact. The force of contradiction could no further go. Lord BROUGHAM could only rejoice that he had been misinformed, and those who listened to the conversation must have wondered as they went home, at the credulity which could have believed, and the roguery which could have propagated so baseless a rumor.

But the morrow saw another scene. What sweet conference took place between the Premier and the President we know not, but the result was that Lord ELLENBOROUGH opened the proceedings of the Lords on Tuesday by *formally denying everything that his colleagues had asserted, stating that there was a plan for enlisting "Kroomen" on the West Coast of Africa, that officers were to have started that very day to carry it out, and also stating, what is stranger still, that there had been no concealment about the matter.* Till within 24 hours of the time when the officers were to start the Premier and the Secretary for the War, as we see, knew nothing about it. In fact, it was quite plain that they never would have heard of it at all had it not been for Lord BROUGHAM'S question in the House of Lords. That is the plain and obvious inference from the facts. Lord ELLENBOROUGH, however, gives a different version. It was found, he says, that the enlisting of Negroes for the Indian service made an alteration in the English Mutiny Act necessary; that Act could not be altered on the third reading, and so the plan was given up.

We apprehend that Lord DERBY must feel very much like those ancient warriors who were accustomed to rely on elephants as their surest auxiliary in battle. The aspect of the animal was terrible, his advance overwhelming, and his skin almost impenetrable; but he was wild, capricious and uncertain, more formidable to friends than foes, more likely to turn and trample under foot those who drove than those who steadily confronted him. The result was, that with all their merits great warriors came to the conclusion that it was better to do without elephants altogether.

But to return from the elephant to the Earl. Will Lord DERBY and Lord HARDINGE deny with equal confidence *that it has ever been in contemplation to seek for recruits in Canada among the fugitive slaves from the United States?* Or will they assert that there also "Kroomen" only were sought for? Or will they condescend yet further, and inform us how many letters or dispatches Lord ELLENBOROUGH has already been obliged to withdraw, and whether it be true that one of these consisted of a letter in the Queen's name, ignoring the very existence of the East India Company, addressed to the Maharajah of Gwalior, announcing Lord ELLENBOROUGH'S accession to the sovereignty of India in terms of Oriental magnificence, before which even the glowing dithyrambics of the Somnauth proclamation are pale and ineffectual? Did these things also require an alteration in the Mutiny bill, or will it be said of them also that there is nothing of the kind? Certainly, unless these matters can be made to bear a different complexion from that which they assume at present, no time should be lost in passing an India bill, *to provide the present wild tenant of Cannon-row with as large a number of tame companions as possible.* There may not be wisdom in a multitude of counselors, but there may, perhaps, be an absence of frantic precipitation and bombastic folly.

News from Australia.

The Australian mail steamer arrived at Malta on the 28th March, with dates from Sydney to Feb. 10, and Melbourne Feb. 15, and gold valued at £126,874.

The shipment of gold to England by sailing vessels since the departure of the previous mail amounted to about 110,000 ounces.

Exchange on England at 60 days' sight was at par.

The import markets continued with large stocks. In wool and tallow the transactions had been unimportant.

Business at Sydney was dull. Discount for bills over four months had been raised to 9 per cent.

The Parliamentary elections in New South Wales were progressing.

The Reform bill was making progress in the Lower House of Victoria.

News from Cape of Good Hope.

We have dates from the Cape of Good Hope to the 9th of February, but the news is unimportant.

An American man-of-war (name not mentioned) was at the Cape.

The Very Latest.

[*By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.*]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

From the Daily London News, (City Article,) March 31.

The Stock Exchange remains extremely dull, the tendency to-day was rather towards depression. The funds closed ⅛ ₱ cent. lower than yesterday. The opposition on the India bill is considered to imperil the stability of the Cabinet. Add to this the Indian loan hangs in suspense, and the aspect of politics in France excites daily discussion. Of the various Stock Exchange markets, that for English railway shares exhibits chief depression. The falling off in the traffic of most of the lines in the northern and midland counties completely discourages operations for higher prices, but a most unfavorable impression is likewise produced by the continuance of the reckless competition between the London and Northwestern, and Great Northern Companies. In the discount market, the demand was rather more active to-day. The 4th of the month is drawing near, and some heavy railway calls are falling due. The rate in the open market, however, does not exceed 2¼ to 2½ per cent. for first-class bills, and the applications at the Bank present no increase whatever. At the Bank to-day there were no bullion operations of importance. The foreign Exchanges this afternoon showed undiminished firmness. Rather higher rates were established for bills on Holland and Belgium, and 3 months' paper on Paris.

From the Times City Article, March 31.

The funds opened to-day at the slight improvement which occurred after regular hours last evening on the receipt of better prices from Paris, but the market was subsequently dull. On the Paris Bourse, to-day, a reaction of about ⅛ per cent. on the 3 per cent. Rentes.

LEGISLATING FOR INDIA.

The *Daily News* says that the partisans of the late Ministry are proclaiming the approaching rejection of Lord ELLENBOROUGH'S India bill, and the return to office of Lord PALMERSTON consequent on the subsequent resignation of the authors of Bill No. 2 for India. Both bills have their good and bad points. The *Daily News* recommends that they should be remitted to a Select Committee, with instructions to retain that part of Lord PALMERSTON'S bill which delegates the Governors of India to a President and a real Council, to enlarge the Council to the number proposed in Lord ELLENBOROUGH'S bill, to adopt the elective principle embodied in Lord ELLENBOROUGH'S bill, with an improved constituency, to retain the provisions in Lord PALMERSTON'S bill for insuring the presence of an official representation of the Council of India in the House of Commerce, to make whatever amendments on this combination of the best parts of both measures may appear to the said Committee advisable.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

The *Times* epitomizes a financial article which has appeared from a competent source in the *Economist.* A review of facts dissipates at once the idea of a present deficiency in the Imperial Exchequer. The customs for the year are not likely to fall short of the estimate. They may possibly exceed it. The excise is expected to exceed the estimate by half a million. On the other heads there is the same cheerful prospect, but there does arise a very grave question: What is to be done for the next year? In April, 1859, we are threatened with a deficiency—a difference between revenues and expenditure to the amount of £6,000,000. How will Mr. DISRAELI propose to make all ends meet on April 5, 1859? It was he who, assisted by all the obstructive and destructive politicians in the House, compelled the late Chancellor of the Exchequer to withdraw his budget last year and confine his calculations to the year which ends next week. It is rather remarkable he should now have to encounter the difficulty arising from out this manœuvre.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Times* says the probabilities are, that in order to give three days' relaxation, the Stock Exchange will be closed, and that the attendants, also, at the transfer office in the Bank of England, will be merely nominal. It will not be practicable to close the banking-houses earlier than usual, since Saturday will be the 3d of the month; all the payments maturing on the 4th will then have to be met.

One of the journals of the 31st ult. displays in huge type an announcement, headed possible concentration of the French fleet in the English Channel. The statement originates in a Brussels paper. The squadron of Brest will unite with that of Toulon at Cherbourg, in honor of the Emperor's visit on the inauguration of the railway next July. The Belgian paper is careful to state that the naval display will not take place unless the good feeling between France and England is completely re-established.

Queen VICTORIA and the Prince Consort will probably visit Berlin, before the prorogation of Parliament.

General DUVAL, aid-de-camp of his Excellency, the Duke of MALAKOFF, arrived in London last evening.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, March 31.

COTTON—The market has been very freely supplied, and with a limited demand, prices, which are very irregular, have given way ⅛d.@¼d. ₱ lb., since the departure of the *America*. The sales of the past three days foot up 21,000 bales, including about 9,000 to speculators and exporters, mostly to the latter. The market closes quiet, and with a drooping tendency.

At Manchester the market continued to droop, and still lower prices prevailed.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report a very quiet market. Flour neglected and quotations nominal; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22s.@23s.; Western, 21s.@22s.; Ohio, *vid* the North, 23s.@25s.; *vid* New-Orleans, 24s.@27s. Wheat in very limited demand, and, in the absence of transactions, nominally unchanged; French offered at a decline of 2d.; Red Western, 6s.@6s. 2d.; White, 7s.@7s. 6d. Corn in limited demand, and very freely offered, at 33s. 6d.@34s. for all kinds. There will be no other Corn market held before the departure of the *Africa*, owing to Friday (Good Friday) being observed as a holiday. Messrs. WAKEFIELD & NASH report a decline of 6d. ₱ barrel on Flour.

PROVISIONS—Beef inactive and nominally unchanged. Pork—A little more doing at 70s. for prime lots. Bacon in limited demand at former rates. Lard more inquired for at 50s. for good. Tallow dull and 1s. lower.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet; small sales of Pots at 35s. 9d. Sugars quiet and flat. Coffee steady, but inactive. Rice without improvement. Spirits of Turpentine—Holders demanding 45s. Resin steady, at 4s. 3d.@4s. 4d. for Common. Quercitron Bark dull: Philadelphia, 9s. 6d.; Baltimore, 7s. 9d.@8s. Clover-seed selling in retail at 46s.@48s. for the finest new.

LONDON MARKETS.

SUGAR in large supply and prices rather lower. Breadstuffs dull. WHEAT declined 1s.@2s., and FLOUR 1s. COFFEE firm. TEA in fair demand at firm rates. RICE quiet at low rates. TALLOW dull and easier; P. Y. C. 54s. 3d. on the spot. Linseed OIL 29s. Scotch PIG IRON, 55s. 6d. SALTPETER dull and rather cheaper.

BURNING A MAN ON A HOT STOVE.—WILLIAM DE GOLIA, an Italian, residing at No. 9 Centre Market Place, was violently assaulted and beaten on Sunday morning, by two Irishmen named MICHAEL FOLEY and PATRICK MCNULTY. After the two men had satisfied themselves with beating their victim, they held him several minutes on the top of a hot stove, burning him so severely that he is not expected to survive. The wretches were arrested and taken before a police magistrate and detained for examination, while the subject of their barbarity was taken to the City Hospital.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, April 13.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 461, 925, 976, 982, 1003, 185, 59, 1066, 955, 522, 83, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086. *Part II.*—1068, 1069, 1070, 1071½, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1080, 1081, 1082, 359.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 273, 151, 340, 214, 354, 362 372, 378, 381, 1828 to 1830, 162, 167, 297, 248, 382, 384 to 388, 291, 392.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST

$1,352,912 in Treasure.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Indorsement by the Legislature of the Kansas Policy of the Administration.

DECISION IN THE FREMONT MINING CASE.

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miles somewhere else, a clipper ship passage is always clipped at both ends—docked the day of sailing and the day of arrival and generally most of the days when the wind was ahead. Nearly all sail for China seeking freight, generally carrying over a lot of Chinese, a portion of the lumber being packed away in boxes. Every Chinaman that dies here is "toted" back to his friends in pickle and buried of his native soil. The price of passage is just the same for the defunct as the living. The clipper *Daring* arrived from China a few days since with an assorted cargo and some of the best tea that ever left China. Splendid, almost tempting one to turn Mandarin, get half a dozen wives with circumscribed "trotters," fill up the teapot and go it blind, on a "bender."

There has been something of a "bobbery" about a slave named ARCHY, whom his master attempted to leave the State with in the last steamer, but was arrested on board and brought back. There has been a great deal of litigation and wise opinions. The Supreme Court decisions are so profound nobody comprehends them, and before they have a similar question before them again, forget their former views and decide quite the contrary; but one of the Judges stated that, although he had decided thus and so, it must not be looked upon as establishing a principle for the future in similar cases; he reserved the privilege of thinking differently at any time he chose. We are great on law here.

The streets are populated by incessant aspirants to fame with green bags under their arms, loads of books, authorities and musty papers. In the case of ARCHY, they say the Supreme Court gave all the law to the North, and the nigger to the South. There was a great excitement among the colored persuasion, and our "Tom" was so excited on the subject that he hadn't time to black both my boots; but gave me one, and with the other on his arm, and brush in hand, rushed off down to the United States Commissioner's Office, having heard that ARCHY was to be rescued. There was considerable of a "row," and pistols were drawn and knives flourished; some dozen knock downs, and ARCHY himself struck from the shoulder smartly; the fellow was badly frightened; thought the mob were going to hang him, and "hollered" some. Since which it is proposed to call him ARCHY—ba(w)ld

The red petticoats are "around." I saw one in the street the other day—but the owner of it couldn't stand the gaze of the public, and she dropped the curtain and fled—her courage failed her—since which the clothing-stores have rendered the streets perfectly resplendent with red shirts strung out on lines at their doors. I don't know what bearing they have upon the petticoat question; if they had pockets, the ladies might don them for pea-jackets—such as the gallus young ladies wear in Broadway.

Captain CHARLES P. STONE, late of the army, sailed from here, in the brig *Manuel Payno*, a few days since, with a staff of surveyors, for the purpose of surveying the entire State of Sonora, under contract with Mexico, sanctioned by our Government. He was well prepared in men and material to carry out the object. It is said Captain S. will receive a handsome salary and large grants of lands for the service, and might say, perhaps, with Mr. Selkirk: "I am monarch of (a slice of) all I survey."

The wool merchants have combined and agreed not to pay but 12½ cents per pound for wool, good or bad. Last year they paid 25

The Supreme Court have promulgated a decision that rather knocks the rocks from under Col. FREMONT. They have decided that the ownership of any tract of land, or any land at all, anywhere in California, *does not include the minerals*. An individual may own the land, but the minerals thereon or therein belong to anybody and everybody. Under which decision a man may go prospecting in his neighbor's asparagus bed, or dig up his dooryard and undermine his house. Rather close digging that. It would be the ruin of a farmer to have a "gold lead" found on his premises—his whole farm would be honeycombed in no time. Law is a wonderful thing, and we are getting lots of it hereabouts.

Under this decision Colonel FREMONT's great Mariposa claim will be almost valueless to him. The land of itself is of no *earthly* account, not worth having, aside from its mineral deposits. It is rumored the Colonel will carry it up on writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States. What a bother. Blessed are they that have nothing. According to the decision, I consider myself as having an interest in the Colonel's quartz rock; at any rate, I am not so poor as to own the land.

Theatricals are so-so. Only one place open, where the legitimate drama is being done up by WALLACK at Maguire's Opera House. It's a small place—don't require a great many to fill it—per consequence it is always full, and as expenses are light it "pays." There are several places of amusement for the million, 25 cents admittance; lots of songs and dances; recitations, good music, and as many cigars and as much lager bier as you can pay for. Everybody goes for the fun of it—it's the best quarter's worth I ever saw or heard. The Chinese Theatre on Dupont-street is in full figure, but they don't admit outside barbarians. They didn't seem to get the idea and run of the play, and would throw "garden sass" and lobsters at the performers. Their plays generally require about three weeks to get them all through and out at the other end. I put my head in the other night and heard the overture; it was magnificently performed by Mr. QUANGSI on a corn stalk fiddle. Signor LUI—akan on two pieces of hollow bamboo and Monsieur CHIANG CHOW on a gong as big as the head of a rain puncheon. I was tempted to give *his* head a punch in, but thought better of it, went home, and dreamed I was emperor of all the Chinas, with a pig-tail ten foot long and more wives than BRIGHAM YOUNG ever heard of. PODGERS.

Miscellaneous News.

THE ADMINISTRATION SUPPORTED ON THE KANSAS QUESTION BY THE LEGISLATURE—DECISION IN THE FREMONT CASE—SEVERE STORM—FRIGHTFUL CASUALTY—THE SLAVE "ARCHY"—THE SUICIDE OF BRENNAN—ARRIVALS FROM NEW-YORK.

But little has occurred in California during the fortnight ending the 22d ult.—to which date our advices from San Francisco extend.

The steamer which ought to have left San Francisco for Panama on the 20th did not leave until two days afterwards, in consequence of the non-arrival of the inward bound packet with the New-York dates to Feb. 20. The latter arrived at San Francisco on the 19th of March.

In the northern counties a severe storm took place early last month, doing considerable damage to bridges and flumes.

The Kansas resolutions, indorsing the course of the Administration—which had passed the California Assembly by a large majority—had also been adopted in the Senate by a vote of 20 Ayes to 15 Noes. It is claimed that these resolutions do not express the real sentiments of the California Democracy, who are said to be overwhelmingly in favor of sustaining the course of Senators DOUGLAS and BRODERICK. And, to make this manifest, meetings have been held at both Oroville and Marysville, which passed strong resolutions in denunciation of the legislative indorsement of the President, and declaring that the Democracy of this State occupies different ground.

One of the most important events of the fortnight has been the decision of the Supreme Court in the Fremont case. Two of the Judges concur in its opinion, but Judge FIELD dissents. The suit is brought by BIDDLE BOGGS against the Merced Mining Company. It has been decided in favor of the plaintiff by an inferior court, a decision reversed by the present one. The plaintiff leased a portion of the tract known as Las Mariposas from Col. FREMONT in April, 1857, paying a monthly rental of one thousand dollars. Six years before, the defendants had taken possession of the land, and operated upon it in mining; they have retained possession to the present time, expending in machinery, &c., $800,000. This suit was brought to recover possession and damages. The decision of the Supreme Court limits the consideration of the case to two points. 1. Whether the title to the mineral passed to Col. FREMONT with his confirmed grant to the real estate. 2. Whether, conceding that it did not, the defendant had the right to extract the gold while the title in fee simple of the land is in the lessor of the plaintiff. The Court held, on these points, that the title to the gold in the premises was reserved by Mexico, and passed by treaty to the United States, and has not passed from them to the lessor of the plaintiff; and that the owner of a mining claim has, in practical effect, a good vested title to the property until his title is divested by the exercise of the superior right of the higher proprietor. The judgment of the inferior court is reversed, and the cause remanded, direction being given that judgment be entered for the defendants. The decision is regarded as a great triumph for the miners, and can hardly fail to result in the pecuniary ruin of Col. FREMONT.

A severe storm visited the northern counties of California about the first of March. It lasted for several days, and destroyed a vast amount of property. In Trinity County alone, the damage is estimated as $20,000. On Clear Creek, property valued at fully as much, was destroyed. Bridges, and large quantities of fluming, for mining purposes, were swept away.

The Indians on several of the Reservations in California have been taught a considerable degree of industry. On the Klamath Reservation this season, almost totally unassisted by white labor, the Indians have raised 1,250,000 pounds potatoes; 30,000 pounds peas; 13,000 pounds oats; 6,000 pounds beans; 16,000 pounds turnips; 5,000 bushels pumpkins; 6,000 pounds wheat. Three times as heavy a crop will be raised, it is estimated, the coming season.

Governor WELLER, having taken possession of the State Prison, by authority of an act recently passed by the Legislature, has inaugurated many long-needed reforms in that institution. His Excellency's course, in relation to the Penitentiary, has been universally commended by the press and the people of California.

A dreadful casualty happened near San Juan, Monterey County, on the night of the 14th March. While a Mr. ODEN was absent from home, his house, a one-story wooden building, was destroyed by fire, and his wife, four children, and a young lady friend named Miss BURNS, being all the inmates, perished in the flames. Suspicions of foul play were entertained by the people, as it could hardly be conceived that the whole family could be burned to death, in such a house, unless they had been by force confined within it; and these suspicions were directed towards a Spaniard, whom Mr. ODEN had dismissed from the place a few days previous. Parties were scouring the country for this man, and, if caught, it is probable that he will not be dealt gently by.

Considerable excitement has been caused in San Francisco by some legal proceedings in regard to the negro "ARCHY," claimed as a slave by C. A. STOVALL, and surrendered by the Supreme Court to his owner several weeks ago. STOVALL started with the negro for New Orleans, on the steamer *Orizaba*, on the 5th March. Before the steamer had cleared the heads, however, an officer with a writ of *habeas corpus* took ARCHY in custody, and brought him back to San Francisco. STOVALL was also arrested on a charge of kidnapping, and brought back. The latter charge, having no foundation, was dismissed next day, by Police Judge COON. The *habeas corpus* for ARCHY was made returnable before Judge FREELON, of the Court of Sessions, and after several continuances, it was finally heard on the 17th ult. Judge FREELON ordered the negro to be set at liberty; but before he left the Court-room, he was re-arrested by the United States Marshal, by virtue of a writ issued under the Fugitive Slave Law. This caused great excitement among the colored population of the city, and some of them talked loud about rescuing ARCHY from the officers. Little more than talking was done, however, though for a short time a serious riot was threatened. ARCHY was carried before the United States Commissioner, GEORGE PEN JOHNSTON, who was expected to give a decision in time to permit STOVALL to take him off by the present steamer, in case it is held that the boy is a fugitive slave, under the act of 1850. No decision, however, had been rendered.

WM. H. PARKER had recovered, in the Twelfth District Court of San Francisco, a verdict for $2,000 against Commodore WM. MERVINE, of the United States ship-of-war *Independence*, for false imprisonment. PARKER was confined a long time by the Commodore, in irons, on the ship.

We published, on the arrival of the last California mail, an account of the suicide of BRENNAN at Grass Valley, who first poisoned his wife and children. The Grass Valley *Telegraph* publishes the following letter by the deceased, to a druggist in Sacramento, from whom two of the phials of the poison were procured, which shows the false statements made by BRENNAN, in order to secure the substance without inquiry being made as to its true uses:

GRASS VALLEY, Nevada Co., Feb. 16, 1858.

MESSRS. CHAS. MORRILL—*Gents.*: Please send me by WELLS, FARGO'S Express, two bottles hydrocyanic acid—the very freshest and purest that you have. I use it for my eyes (short-sight) by Dr TURNBULL'S method, and unless its quite pure and good, its useless to me. I get two bottles to have a better chance of one being good.

Yours truly, M. BRENNAN.

I inclose $3

The following are the arrivals at San Francisco from New-York, for the fortnight ending the 22d inst.: Ships *Webfoot*, *Bostonian*, *Don Quixote*, *Ocean Telegraph*, and *Neptune's Car*; from Australia, bark *Glimpse*.

San Francisco Markets.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 20.

FLOUR—350 qr.-sacks Domestic, and 100 do. Alviso, sold at $18; 400 bbls. Haxall at $20.

WHEAT—75 bags Fair sold at 5c.

BARLEY—300 bags sold at $1 45; 200 do. at $1 50; 400 do. on private terms.

OATS—No sales reported.

POTATOES—Sales of 600 bags at 80c.@85c. ℔ bag.

PROVISIONS—24 firkins Granulated Butter sold at auction at 14½c.; 10 cases Eastern Cheese, at auction, 8¾c.

TEAS—100 6-lb. boxes Young Hyson sold at 50c.; auction sale of 25 canisters do. do., 2-lb. canisters, 26½c., 40 10 lb. boxes Hyson at 14½c.; 20 boxes Oolongs, ½ lb. papers, 54c.

CASE GOODS—50 cs. Green Peas, and 40 dozen Corn sold on private terms at auction; 100 dozen R. & B.'s Oysters, at $4 12½; 100 do. do. do. $4 10; 300 do. do. do $4 02½.

RAISINS—375 boxes Layers sold at $3 75; at auction 1,000 boxes Layers, new crop, at $3 70, 30 days.

NUTS—50 bags Chile Walnuts sold on private terms.

COFFEE—55 bags repacked Rio sold at auction at 11½c.

SPICES—25 cs. Cassia sold on private terms: 175 mats whole Black Pepper, at auction, 12¾c.@11¾c.

CREAM TARTAR—50 cs., lb.-papers, sold at auction at 24c.

℔ CANDLES—500 boxes THAIN'S sold at 19c.; 250 do. Staten Island on private terms; at auction, 400 half-boxes BOLL'S at 18¾c.; 25 do. THAIN'S at 18¾c.; 75 do. do. 18¾c.; 331 do. do. at 18c.; 208 do. Cincinnati at 18¼c.

℔ BRANDY—28 octvs. New-York Mixed sold on private terms.

WHISKY—25 bbls. Eureka sold on private terms.

News from Oregon.

SAFETY OF LIEUT. ALLEN—CENSUS OF OREGON.

Our advices from Oregon Territory are to the 7th of March.

Lieut. ALLEN, reported to have perished in the snow between Simcoe and Walla-Walla, had arrived at Portland. The *Standard*, of the 11th of March, says:

"Lieut. ALLEN, some time ago reported as having perished in the snow between Simcoe and Walla-Walla, proved the incorrectness of the rumor by showing himself in Portland during the week. He was abandoned by all of his party save one, with whom he made the journey through to their place of destination."

A Salem paper estimates the present population of Oregon as follows: White inhabitants, 75,000; Chinese, 5,000; colored people, 300. Total, 80,300. Number of voters estimated at 15,000.

An Indian, charged with violating a white woman, was hung by the people at the Dalles on the 1st of March. The proof against him was very conclusive.

News from the Sandwich Islands.

HURRICANE—DEATH OF A BRITISH COMMANDER—WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY—PRESENTS TO THEIR MAJESTIES.

Our advices from Honolulu are to the 27th of February.

A severe hurricane passed over Lahaina on the 20th of February, making a wreck of Dr. BALDWIN'S church, and unroofing the house of the American Consul.

The missionary ship *Morning Star* had arrived at Honolulu, after a six months' absence among the Micronesian group of Islands.

Capt. MEACHAM, of H. B. M.'s steam vessel-of-war *Vixen*, died on the 17th February, and was buried at Honolulu.

WASHINGTON'S Birthday was duly celebrated at the Islands. The *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"The anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birth-day, on 22d February, was observed with a good deal of enthusiasm by the American residents of Honolulu. Flags were displayed profusely on shore and from the shipping. The splendid clipper *Polynesia*, Captain PERKINS, displayed four American ensigns. At noon Captain THOMAS SPENCER, assisted by a party of friends, fired a salute of thirteen guns in front of EVERETT'S auction rooms, and at 5 P. M. another of 31 guns. Each of these salutes were responded to, gun for gun, by the *Polynesia*."

The King and Queen had returned from their visit to the Windward Islands.

The French Commissioner had made some valuable presents to the King, when a mutual interchange of compliments took place, and the former good feeling between them, which had been interrupted, seemed to be restored.

It was believed in San Francisco that the French had succeeded in negotiating a commercial treaty with King KAMEHAMEHA.

LATER FROM UTAH.

Preparations to Cut off Colonel Johnston's Supplies—Mass Meetings to Sustain Brigham Young—Mormon Sentiment.

We have received, by way of California, dates from Utah to the 6th of February. The Mormon news by this arrival is interesting.

The following is from the Los Angeles *Star*:

By the arrival in this city, on Tuesday of Messrs. ACKERMANN and MORGAN, formerly teamsters in the employ of C. A. PERRY & Co., sutlers for the 10th Regiment, we have news from that city to Feb 6. These gentlemen arrived at the army head quarters, at Fort Bridger, on Nov. 19, and leaving the train, they determined to come to California; but, finding that they could not do so direct, they persevered in their determination, and had to endure great privations and hardships. On Dec. 24 they reached Great Salt Lake City, where they remained to Feb. 6, during which time they were treated in a kind and hospitable manner. They had several interviews with BRIGHAM YOUNG, of whom they speak very favorably.

They state that about Jan. 10, an order was issued by the Church that the people should have boxes made to contain about 150 pounds, to pack their grain in them and bring them to the Elders, who would take charge of them and "cache" them in the mountains.

Another order was issued, that a company of 1,000 men should hold themselves in readiness to go into the mountains on the 17th February, and cut off supplies coming to the Army.

In the meantime, forty wagons loaded with supplies had reached Col. JOHNSON'S command from Fort Laramie. The Army was in good health, had plenty of provisions and good tents, and was engaged in rebuilding Fort Bridger.

The authorities of Salt Lake City are represented as being inclined still for war. Measures are being concerted for defeating the United States troops, or, at all events, keeping them outside the city till the crops are gathered and secured. This can easily be done, unless a force is sent from this side.

There was a rumor current in town for the past two or three days, to the effect that a fight had taken place between the Mormons and the troops, in which the latter were defeated. We do not think the report worthy of credit.

Messrs. ACKERMAN and MORGAN received the following passport from BRIGHAM YOUNG, when about to leave Salt Lake City. The Governor wrote his name on a sheet of paper, which was handed to a clerk, who wrote the form of passport over the signature. Thus the passports bear BRIGHAM'S signature, although he does not sign them.

UTAH TERRITORY.

To all to whom these presents shall come—greeting:

LODOWICK M MORGAN and SAMUEL ACKERMAN are hereby permitted to pass freely and safely through the Territory, on their way to California.

Given under my hands, at Great Salt Lake City, U. T., the 5th day of February, 1858. BRIGHAM YOUNG

Messrs. ACKERMAN and MORGAN came with the mail rider from Salt Lake City, and encountered no obstacles of any kind on the way. On passing Mountain Meadows, they saw the bones of the murdered emigrants whitening on the plains. A few of the bodies had been buried, but were torn up again by the wild beasts. They met the express party conveying Col. KANE to Salt Lake, but the Gentiles did not know he was in the wagon, as he was covered up with blankets till they had passed some three days."

MASS MEETINGS TO SUSTAIN BRIGHAM.

Mass meetings have been held in all the various districts and towns of Utah, expressive of the people's entire confidence in BRIGHAM YOUNG, and their approval of his acts and those of the Territorial Assembly.

The principal meeting, called for this purpose, was held at Salt Lake City on the 16th of January. Mayor SMOOT presided. At this meeting, Committees reported two addresses,—one addressed to the President of the United States, and the other to Congress.

The Address to the President sets forth the grievances of the Saints, and denies *in toto* the charges of resistance to law. We make an extract or two from this document, the first being

A DECLARATION OF GRIEVANCES.

1. The Government have not made treaties with the Indians—have not paid us our just dues.

2. They have heretofore appointed officers to preside over our welfare whose very presence, it is widely known, was an outrage on common decency.

3. We petitioned, through our Assembly, to have good men for rulers and declared that such would have been courteously received and strictly obeyed, but it was plainly stated that if such men were sent here as had been previously, they would be sent back.

4. Because our Legislators dared to exercise the right of petition, we are denied mail facilities and branded as traitors.

5. The reports of the returning officials about the injustice of our Courts, the breaking up of the Supreme Court and the rebellion of the Mormons, are as base falsehoods as were ever hatched in hell or propagated by the devil.

THE NEW OFFICIALS.

From current report we learn that you have appointed and intend importing a full set of civil (?) officers for Utah, even down to a Postmaster for Great Salt Lake City, and that they are fully qualified to enjoy the contempt so deservedly bestowed by the Utonians upon their predecessors, we are satisfied beyond doubt.

We accept your hint, although it is rather delicate (?) for the occasion, that you have not only denied us a voice in choosing our rulers, but have appointed men the opposite of those we petitioned for and have determined to ENFORCE them upon the citizens of this Territory, by placing twenty-five hundred United States troops under their control. Is this the justice that dwells in the breast of a Chief Magistrate? Have an hundred thousand people no rights? You have tried us, without hearing our defence; passed sentence, not giving us the benefit of a doubt; and, Sir, we have no assurance that you will not attempt to carry the remainder of the sentence into effect. Their cry has been, send an army to Utah—exterminate the Mormons.

THE ARMY DEFIED AGAIN.

We are fully convinced that the presence of an army can only be tolerated when the evil to be dispelled is greater than the evil of their presence. It has been reiterated, again and again, by the troops selected to come here, that they intended to possess our houses, slay our leaders, ravish our wives and daughters, and pollute the pure valleys of Utah with their fiendish revelries. This they well know would not be tamely borne, and thus they would gain an excuse, under color of which, if they had the power, would be enacted those scenes of bloodshed and cruel oppression which have no parallel in history.

That army is now upon our borders. Say they, "Our mission is peace; we come to establish the laws." Is the business of an army peace? What laws have we broken? Not the laws of the United States, not of this Territory; we dare proof to the contrary. If they come to establish the common law of Great Britain, or the bye-laws of Bedlam, we have law enough without, and their presence is unnecessary. If they come to crush out from our bosoms that noble feeling—American independence, hallowed by our father's blood and bequeathed to us as a sacred boon—the task is greater than they can perform. Your army will not be permitted to enter our valleys. We wish for peace, but we will sacrifice all the fruits of our labors, rather than surrender our domestic peace and inalienable rights.

GRAND PERORATION.

And now, Sir, at your hands we demand that justice which has ever been denied us. Pay us those just dues which have been so long and illegally withheld, and appoint good men to rule us, who have discernment to perceive our wants, and sufficient judgment to promote our welfare; withdraw your army, grant us our rights, and receive the heartfelt gratitude of a whole people.

Continue the injustice of your present course, and your grave will be pointed out as that of the man who broke the noblest of national compacts—your name be consigned to future generations with lasting infamy.

ELIJAH F. SHEETS,
A. H. RALMON,
GILBERT CLEMENTS,
J. M. WHITMORE,
WILLIAM MOODY,
Committee on behalf of the citizens of Great Salt Lake City, Great Salt Lake County, Utah Territory.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Jan. 16, 1858.

THE ADDRESS TO CONGRESS.

The Address to Congress is much longer and not more civil. It is signed by a different set of men, and gives a historical view of the progress of the Territory. The following are extracts:

"Gentlemen, who are we? Have we the rights of men, or are we dogs? Why, the meanest serf that cringes beneath the lash of Russian despotism is better protected in his rights than we are. And who are you?—that we must bow in craven servility to such high handed acts of usurpation, despotism and treason? Have you so soon forgotten the declaration of our fathers, which ought to be indelibly engraven in living characters on the heart of every American, that all men are created equal; that they have the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness: that, to secure those rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their JUST powers from the CONSENT of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it?"

A SOLEMN OATH.

"Our choice, for Governor, is BRIGHAM YOUNG, and that choice is unanimous. Have nearly a hundred thousand American citizens no right of franchise? Must they be dragooned into servile obeisance to the will of their servants? How and when were we cut off from having a voice in the selection of those who are to rule us? We used to vote in other places; where, when and by what authority are we disfranchised? Have we not cause for complaint? When you reject our Governor, you reject us. You treated with contempt the petition of our Legislature; when you did that, you treated us with contempt, for they were neither elected by stump speeches, cabals, nor log-rolling; they are the unanimous choice of the people who send them. Shall we tamely submit to such high-handed agressions upon our rights, and become the mean, servile dogs of a tyrannical Administration? We declare, in the face of High Heaven, God being our helper, we will not."

THE MORMONS DEMAND THE RIGHTS OF EQUALS.

We come not to you with smooth speech, or honeyed words; we have not learned to cringe beneath the lash of tyranny, nor to basely lick the feet of public servants who undertake to oppress us. We approach you as your equals, and frankly, openly and above board, ask for our rights. We will not tamely submit to be abused, as we have been threatened. We approach you not as a clique, a cabal, or a miserable faction; our voice is the united voice of one hundred thousand Americans suffering under the most unprecedented cruelty, outrage and wrongs, and our cry is, give us our constitutional rights; let us enjoy liberty in peace, and let right and justice be administered throughout the land, or we will no longer wear your cursed yoke of unconstitutional requirements.

ANDREW CUNNINGHAM,
H. S. BEATIE,
THOS. CALLISTER,
J. D. T. MCCALLISTER,
LEONARD W. HARDY,
Committee on behalf of the citizens of Great Salt Lake City, Great Salt Lake County, Utah Territory.

RENEWAL OF THE THREAT TO LAY WASTE.

The same meeting adopted a long series of resolutions, among which was this:

Resolved, That, inasmuch as we have many times been driven from our homes, and our farms and habitations having fallen into the hands of our persecutors, and they permitted to enjoy them in peace, we are determined that henceforth our enemies shall not possess the fruits of our labor; for we will burn and utterly destroy everything we possess; and that our now comfortable homes shall again become a barren waste, as we found it in the year 1847, rather than a hostile enemy shall inhabit our dwellings, and glut themselves on the produce of our farms and orchards

BRIGHAM FULLY INDORSED.

Resolved, That we know most assuredly that the course taken by his Excellency towards the mob on our borders, reported to be United States troops, had been merciful, knowing as he did their avowed object to bring misery and death upon an innocent and unoffending people; and that we further know that, had it not been for the confidence reposed in his wise counsels by the people of this Territory, and for his restricting influence, the justly outraged feelings of the whole community would have been manifested in a manner that would have effectually put a stop to the progress of the invaders in the early part of their movements towards our mountain home, and that they have abundant reason to thank Governor YOUNG that they have not been sent from their present hell to a lower one, by the shortest possible route.

BRIGHAM ON MORMON RESOURCES.

The following are extracts from a spicy discourse of BRIGHAM YOUNG, delivered on the 17th of January:

"Can we feed and clothe ourselves? Yes, we can, as well as any people on the earth. We have a goodly share of the genius, talent and ability of the world; it is combined in the Elders of this Church and in their families. And if the Gentiles wish to see a few tricks, we have Mormons that can perform them. We have the meanest devils on the earth in our midst, and we intend to keep them, for we have use for them; and if the devil does not look sharp, we will cheat him out of them at the last, for they will reform and go to heaven with us.

We have already showed the invading army a few tricks, and I told Captain VAN VLEET that if they persisted in making war upon us, I should share in their supplies. The boys would ride among the enemy's tents, and one of their captains ran into Col. ALEXANDER'S tent, one night, saying, "Why, Colonel, I'll be d——d if the Mormons won't be riding into your tent, if you don't look out.'

We have the smartest women in the world, the best cooks, the best mothers, and they know how to dress themselves the neatest of any others. We are the smartest people in the world, but look out, pertaining to taking care of and sustaining ourselves, that the children of this world are not smarter than the children of light. I say that they shall not be, for we will beat them in every good thing, the Lord and the brethren being our helpers. The Lord bless you."

BROTHER TAYLOR AND BROTHER BRIGHAM ON RELIGIONS.

Br. TAYLOR has just said, that the religions of this day were hatched in hell. The eggs were laid in hell, hatched on its borders, and then kicked on to the earth. They may be called cockatrices, for they sting wherever they go. Go to their meetings in the Christian world and mingle in their society, and you will hear them remark, "our ministers dictate our souls' salvation," and they are perfectly composed and resigned to trust their whole future destiny to their priests, though they durst not trust them with one single dollar beyond their salaries and a few presents. They can trust their eternal welfare in the hands of their priests, but hardly dare trust them with so much as a bushel of potatoes. Is that principle here? Yes, more or less.

BROTHER HEBER EXPRESSES HIS VIEWS.

HEBER C. KIMBALL says:

"I have got just such a wild notion in me, if you please to consider it so, that I believe we can raise everything that is raised in every other part of the earth. Why do I believe it? I believe it because I have got the Priesthood; it has been given to me and to you, and we are made saviors of men upon Mount Zion.

Well, then, if we have got the seed and principles of life within us, upon the same principle that the earth imparts nourishment to vegetation, we can impart life to others; and if we can save a man, upon the same principle we can save a woman and every other thing that is upon the earth. What do you go to work here for? I go to work to produce vegetables, grain and all things that I and my family need, and I dictate my children and show them a course for them to pursue."

MORMON MISSION TO ENGLAND.

Elder EZRA T. BENSON, who has just returned from a mission to England by way of San Francisco, spoke in the Tabernacle on the 24th of January, and used the following language:

"I will tell you the majority of the people in the States do not care the ashes of a rye straw for their officers, and it is just so in the army; in fact, they none of them care much for each other, but they care a good deal for Uncle Sam's money.

When we landed in San Francisco, the officers were so much afraid that the troops would desert that they went and guarded them themselves, and we left them patrolling the docks there. The officers were Yankees, stiff and starched, and they said, 'Mormonism must be extinguished; yes, this must be done.'

Colonel CASEY, what do you think about it? He seemed to be a peaceable kind of man, and said he could not tell what would have to be done. The Colonel was then asked if he fostered the idea of going to an innocent people and exterminating men, women and children? He said, 'I do not like it, it is contrary to my feelings, but the Government of the United States have taken the thing in hand, and we, as officers, are compelled to carry out their plans or resign.'

Let us do the very best we can, brethren and sisters, for the day may come when we may be thankful for every foot of greasewood and of desert country there is between us and our enemies.

I am glad that we came through on the southern route, for I have been enabled to learn a little of the road.

The editors in the States are prompting Government to bring their troops from the South; why they do not know, only they are not, on that route, so subject to snow-storms, and they can travel in the Winter; but I can tell them the South route is ten times worse than the East; it is one perfect desert from Muddy Creek clear through. There is now and then a patch of grass on the journey, but what can a large Army do?

The cañon coming up the Santa Clara is quite as good as Echo, and some think a little better. It does seem as if those mountains and cañons have been prepared on purpose, and we have great cause to be thankful for those natural defences.

Here we have liberty to do right and legislate for our own benefit, and we feel that this is our home."

MISSION TO IRELAND.

Elder JOHN SCOTT, who has just returned from a mission to Ireland, thus speaks in the Tabernacle on Jan. 26:

"In traveling home we found all hell boiling over; we found that the heathen raged and the people imagined vain things. We found them gathering their armies and seeking to organize them to come against this people, and to save their souls they could not tell for what. Ask them what laws the Mormons had violated, and they could not tell you.

I asked a colonel, who was on his way to Utah, what the Latter Day Saints had done in the valleys of the mountains. He said he did not know. I asked, What have the Mormons done to cause this military parade? What has prompted them to send you?

Said he, "you know that the people believe in a prophet, and claim that BRIGHAM YOUNG is a prophet, and you know we do not believe such doctrine and we are about to wipe them out; they believe in polygamy, and if we allow them to go on, they will have power over the nation, and we will have to submit to them ere long."

The sum and substance is, they want to kill this people. I tell you, brethren and sisters, if there are any in this congregation who want to apostatize, I would advise you, before you do it, to take a mission to the Gentile world and see the wickedness and abominations that exist there, and if you do, you will say, 'let me be home in Zion with the people of of God,' and you never more will want to roam from this people.

THE UTAH LEGISLATURE.

The Legislative Assembly of Utah adjourned on the 22d January. How completely subservient this body was to the priesthood may be guessed by the following congratulatory paragraph taken from the Deseret *News* of Jan. 27:

The Legislative Assembly adjourned on the 22d inst., without the *occurrence of a negative vote on any question or action during the session*. What an uncivilized (?) record, when contrasted with the conduct of other legislative bodies throughout Christendom! If the world in their blindness could but discern truth, light and life, they would most heartily commend and strive to imitate the worthy example set by Utah's legislators, for the jealousies, animosities, pipe-layings, wire-workings, lobbying, quarreling, and other kindred devilry springing from unchecked selfishness find no place in our legislative halls. Oh, ye Gentiles! would you not love to have us install the devil a standing member in our Legislative Assemblies, as you do in yours, that discord and darkness may indisputably prevail o'er all the earth? Shame on your gross blindness and love of evil, that you will not comprehend that the Utah love of union upon every good principle proceeds from above, while the mainspring of your conduct proceedeth from beneath.

DEPARTURE OF EIGHT HUNDRED MORMONS FROM THE TERRITORY.

The San Francisco *Herald* has an important rumor:

"By a private letter from E. D. KNIGHT, Esq., who is now at San Bernardino, we have the following intelligence: The mail carrier between Salt Lake and California, stated that BRIGHAM YOUNG had furnished passports to eight hundred and forty disappointed Mormons—men, women and children—who had availed themselves of the opportunity, and set out from Salt Lake for California. The messenger passed them about four hundred miles from San Bernardino, and they were hurrying through as fast as possible. This circumstance gives the lie to BRIGHAM YOUNG'S assertion to Colonel ALEXANDER, when he forwarded Mrs. MOGO and her child to the American camp. On this occasion, YOUNG wrote:

Mrs. MOGO and her infant are conveyed to your camp, in accordance with my previously often expressed readiness to forward to you such as might wish to go, and is the only resident of that description in Utah, as far as I am informed.

That so large a number should seize the opportunity to escape, indicates much want and suffering in Salt Lake City; and they will doubtless be now followed by numerous others, if the arch rebel will permit them to leave.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 13, 1858—6 P. M.

ASHES—Dull and heavy, at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The auction sale of Rio to-day was quite successful; 4,600 bags found buyers, at 10c.@11¼c. ℔ lb., averaging $10 43 ℔ 100 lbs. Privately, transactions were limited, at unchanged figures. Stock on hand this morning 34,701 bags, including 22,466 bags Rio, 10,285 bags Bahia, 1,250 bags Jamaica, 500 bags St. Domingo, and 200 bags Maracaibo. The receipts during the week comprised 8,574 bags Rio, and the sales 5,249 bags of the same kind.

COTTON—Spinners are the principal buyers, and they purchased to-day only about 750 bales, at essentially unchanged figures. The leading holders evince no disposition to reduce their claims.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary	10¾	10¾	10¾	12¼
Middling	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¼
Middling Fair	13	13	13¼	13¼
Fair	13¾	13¾	Nom.	Nom.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is freely offered at easier prices, yet it is rather less sought after. Sales 9,000 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 05@$4 15
Extra State	4 20@ 4 45
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 05@ 4 20
Superfine Ohio	4 20@ 4 25
Fancy Ohio	4 35@ 4 45
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 30@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 50@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 25@ 4 35
Extra Genesee	5 10@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 7 00

Canadian Flour is heavy and drooping. Sales 500 bbls. low to good extra, at $4 25@$5 50 ℔ bbl. Southern is still plenty and depressed. The transactions since our last comprise 950 bbls., at $4 40 @$8 for low mixed to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, yet steady at $3@$3 75 for fine to superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at firmer quotations: $3 20@ $3 25 for Jersey, and $3 80@$3 85 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat continues active, and prices favor buyers. Sales 12,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 25; Chicago Spring, at $1; Red Southern, at $1 18; and damaged Southern, at 87½c.@$1 05 ℔ bushel. Corn is in active demand, at steady prices. Sales 48,000 bushels, at 71½c.@72½c. for mixed Southern; 72¾c.@74c. for White do.; and 73½c.@ 74c. for Yellow do., ℔ bushel. Rye is inactive, at 69c.@70c., as is also Barley, at 60c.@72c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in request, and are tending upward. We quote 46c.@48c. for Western; 41c.@46c. for State; 38c.@42c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, and 36c.@41c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Bale has been received and sold quite freely, mainly at the North River markets. Prices have been more regular. The receipts and sales of Loose and Salt Hay have been very limited. Straw has been lightly dealt in. We quote: Bale Hay, inferior to choice, at 40c.@75c.; Loose Hay, at 65c.@$1; Salt Hay, at 35c. @60c.; Bale Straw, at 35c.@55c.; Loose Straw, at 75c.@90c., ℔ 100 lbs.; Bundle Straw, at $2@$3 50 ℔ 100 sheaves.

HIDES—Are quiet, yet very firm.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand, including fair to good new, at 5c.@8c., and fair to prime old at 2½c.@ 3c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Small sales of Scotch Pig were made at $26 50, 6 months. ℔ ton.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 18¾@$1 25 ℔ M.

LEAD—The demand continues fair, and prices favor sellers.

LIME—Rockland, 68c. for common and 90c. for lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is fair, at old prices: New-Orleans 34c.@36c.; Porto Rico, 30c.@35c.; Cuba Muscovado, 22c.@30c.; Clayed Cuba, 22½c.@23½c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Common Resin is in request, and is firm at $1 50@$1 53, ℔ 310 lbs. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 600 bbls., in lots, at 50c.@51c., cash

DRY GOODS.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
NOS. 58 AND 62 CHAMBERS-STREET,
(Late Carter, Quinan and De Forest,)
Are now opening and offering for sale a fine variety of
MERRIMAC, COOHECO, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC,
AND OTHER PRINTS,
At the lowest market price.
MANCHESTER, PACIFIC AND HAMILTON DE LAINES, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
Lawrence, Cabot, Amoskeag, York Mills, Dwight, Lonsdale, Wamsuttas,
AND OTHER POPULAR BRANDS.
Also, an
EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS,
From Auction and Private sale.
Their stock embraces most articles necessary for the supply of a retail store.

HEALTH,
GRACE
AND BEAUTY
conferred upon the ladies, by wearing
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW EXPANSION SKIRT,
with the
ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE,
Patented April, 1857,
which has been decided by the best medical authority to be the most beneficial garment ever introduced for ladies' use, the weight being only 12 ounces.
ALL OF DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
CELEBRATED SKIRTS
Are Stamped with their Trade Mark,
AND NONE GENUINE UNLESS SO STAMPED.
For sale at all the principal stores
in the United States and Canadas.

1858. SPRING NOVELTIES. 1858
RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT & CO.,
NO. 252 BROADWAY,
Opposite the City Hall,
Are now receiving and offer at
PANIC PRICES
FOR
CASH,
OR APPROVED CREDIT.
RIBBONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES
WHITE GOODS,
KID GLOVES,
MITTS,
SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS, &c
Also, a large stock of
FRENCH FLOWERS.

PARIS BONNETS,
HEAD DRESSES,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, and LADIES' and CHILDREN'S
STRAW GOODS,
AT THE
VILLE DE PARIS,
No. 475 BROADWAY.
Ladies who have been accustomed to order their Bonnets direct from Paris, are respectfully invited to examine styles just received from the following celebrated houses:
Madame GOLBERT, Paris.
Madame LAURE, Paris,
Madame ALEXANDRINE, Paris, and others,
Special attention is directed to the "Impératrice," a novelty designed by the Empress herself, and from the well-known fact that her expression and figure is eminently "American," this Bonnet will undoubtedly become the favorite novelty of the season.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
VILLE DE PARIS,
No. 475 Broadway.

AT THE VILLE DE PARIS,
No. 475 Broadway,
MANTILLAS AND NEW SPRING CLOAKS.
We have now on exhibition a charming variety of these
POPULAR GARMENTS.
Ladies who honor our store by frequent visits are aware that we present novelties every day, and that an important feature of our establishment is—that though maintaining in form those esteemed the most desirable—we vary continually the trimmings, its modes and various forms of application.
Every lady can therefore be suited at our establishment, and none need fear the possibility of being seen on the promenade in "LIVERY" when purchasing a Mantilla at the
VILLE DE PARIS.
Our stock is now magnificent in the extreme.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
We shall open on Monday, the 12th inst., some real Chantilly Lace Points and large size Mantillas, the finest and richest goods manufactured.
NO. 475 BROADWAY.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
The Subscriber will open on Monday, April 12,
PARIS DRESS GOODS,
In silk, grenadine, organdie, chally and barege,
Robes à quille,
Double skirt,
Two flounced,
Three flounced and
Bayadere robes,
Rich dress silks,
Grenadines, bareges and
Mouseline de chines.
Black à quille robes at.....$14 each.
Black flounced robes.....$18 each.
Bischoff's best black silks.....$1 per yard.
BLACK LACE VEILS,
In great variety, new patterns and cheap,
Wide black mantilla laces,
New embroideries,
Lace sets and collars.
Embroidered sets and collars, &c.
J. CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos 47 and 49 Catharine-st.,
WILL OFFER GREAT BARGAINS,
On MONDAY, April 12, in
SPRING EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
Of the newest shapes and designs.
COLLARS, SLEEVES, CHEMISETTES,
LACE and NEEDLE WORKED SETS,
ROBES BANDS, WAISTS, CAPS, &c.
Also, Mantilla and Trimming Laces of every description.
SPECIAL LOT FROM AUCTION!
Honiton Lace Collars, $1 50 and $2—very cheap.
Swiss Worked Collars, 75c., $1 and $1 25.
Cambric Worked Collars, 50c., 75c., and $1.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES,
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 524 Broadway,
Opposite St Nicholas Hotel,
Offer to the public one of the
Largest and best selected Stocks of
CARPETINGS
to be found in this country, a part of which is
The entire Stock of a large Importing House
dealing business, which will be sold
20 per cent. less than the cost of importation.
1,000 pieces
BRUSSELS CARPETING, $1 per yard.
500 pieces
INGRAIN CARPETING, best quality, 75 cents per yard.
At Retail for Cash only.

FASHIONABLE SPRING DRESS
FABRICS.
ON MONDAY, April 12,
LORD & TAYLOR will open some new styles Flounced Robes and Robes à quille; also, Poplins, Challies, Mous. de Laines, French Prints, Crêpes de Paris, Organdies, French Jaconets, Paris Brilliantes, Plain Barèges, De Beiges, &c., &c., &c.,
INCLUDING MANY DECIDED BARGAINS!
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 46 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.
Stella Shawls, every quality and price; Cashmere, Brochè, Merino, Silk and Crêpe Shawls, &c., &c.
ALSO, SPRING MANTILLAS,
Spring Talmas, Mantles, Capes, Dusters, &c., in every variety of material and trimming.
BELOW MANUFACTURERS' PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

ELEGANT PARIS DRESS SILKS!
Rich Flounced Robes and Robes à Quille, Chene, Bouquet, Bayadere, Brocade, Moire, &c. &c.
ALSO, FROM AUCTION,
Flounced Silk Robes, $20.—Robes à Quille, $18 and $25.
China Silks, 50 cents.—Plain Poult de Soie, $1.
Chene Bayadere, (very rich,) $1 15 and $1 25.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NEW ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on
MONDAY, 12th inst.,
1,500 Muslin de Chene Robes,
At $7, worth $12.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
OUR SHAWL DEPARTMENT
Is
REPLETE WITH EVERY NOVELTY THAT HAS BEEN PRODUCED THIS SEASON!
And as we are ambitious of
making our establishment
"THE SHAWL EMPORIUM OF THE CITY,"
Our prices are arranged accordingly.
VILLE DE PARIS,
No. 475 Broadway.
CHARLES STREET & CO.

CHEAP CARPETINGS, CURTAIN
MATERIALS, Oil-Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Stair Carpetings, Rods, &c.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT
Gilt Cornices, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Draperies, Bands, Tassels, Cords, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

BONNET RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Spring Hosiery, Under-garments, Fancy Articles,
PATENT SPRING-STEEL SKIRTS,
Corded Skirts, Crinoline, Balmoral Skirts, &c., &c.
FULL ASSORTMENT—LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

GREAT DISPLAY OF NEW GOODS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have received a great variety of new dress goods and can sell them at the lowest prices,
Silks, Silk Robes,
Barèges, Barège Robes,
Lawns, Organdies and Robes,
Ristori Cloth,
A new and most desirable material.
Also, Shawls of all kinds.
No. 365 (old No. 60) Canal st., near Broadway.

CHEAP CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.
Black and Colored Cloths, Silk and Marseilles Vestings, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Silk Serges, Linings, and Tailors' Trimmings in every variety—
SPRING ASSORTMENT—LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
Are now offering, much below usual prices,
BLACK, WHITE and PART MOURNING!
Goods of every description, including desirable Dress Fabrics, Mantillas and Shawls, in great variety.

BEAUTIFUL SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will open, this morning,
A splendid lot of Pineapple Goods,
Just received from auction.
Price 4s. per yard.

MOURNING GOODS,
FROM AUCTION.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
Rich plaid and Stripe SILKS.....65 and 75 cents.
Black GROS DE RHINE and GROS GRAIN,
from 90c. to $1 25.
Lopin's BOMBAZINES.75c., 85c., 95c., $1 12½ & $1 25.
Henrietta CLOTH. 1½ yds. wide, all wool..75c., 85c. & $1.
Black BAREGES.....25c, 31c., 35c. and 40c.
Black BAREGE ROBES, 3 flounces.
$4, $4 50, $5, $6, $7 and $8.
LAVELLA CLOTHS, for traveling dresses.....12½ cents.
SHEPHERD'S PLAIDS, yard wide, very fine....25 cents.
Organdie and Lawn ROBES, 3 flounces.....$2 50
Black and White French LAWNS.....12½ cents.
Black and White French LAWNS, very fine....15 cents.
BONNETS and MANTILLAS, a splendid stock, suited to every stage of mourning.
Ladies may rely on obtaining in this house every desirable article for deep and second mourning, at prices which cannot fail to please. Please call and examine, at
W. JACKSON'S
Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway,
Between Spring and Houston sts.

MANTILLAS.
GRAND OPENING of the
NEW BROADWAY MANTILLA STORE,
No. 479 Broadway,
Third door below Wallack's Theatre.
See the movable figures in the windows.
This store will be opened
on Wednesday,
April 14, at 10 A. M.,
with a magnificent stock of
SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,
all of the newest styles
Remember, No. 479 Broadway,
Third door below Wallack's Theatre.

REDUCTION IN BONNETS
at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
150 ladies', misses' and children's bonnets have been selected from this varied and extensive stock of
SPRING MILLINERY,
and ticketed at prices calculated to prove irresistible to close buyers.
Ladies who are not averse to buying an article in the reigning fashion, at a great reduction from reigning prices, are invited to call and examine these bonnets.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

RICH DRESS GOODS.
SILKS, GRENADINES,
BAREGES, MOUSSELINE DE SOIE,
ORGANDIES, JACONETS,
MOUSSELINE DE LAINES, PRINTS,
ROBES A VOLANT, DOUBLE JUPE and AQUILLE
of every description.
JAMES GRAY & CO have now open a superb assortment of the above goods; also a carefully selected stock of Family Mourning.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just received several cases of
NEW LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
Comprising a magnificent assortment of
Sets, Collars,
Coiffures, Barbes,
Veils, Capes,
Flouncings,
Point Lace Scarfs,
Thread Lace Points and Mantillas,
No. 729 Broadway,
Corner Waverley-place.

MILLER & GRANT,
No. 703 Broadway,
Will open on Monday, the 12th,
Chantilly Laces,
Mantillas and Points,
Barbes and Coiffures,
Also, a superb variety of Black Lace Veils, round and square corners, to which they invite the attention of ladies.

1858.—MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.
We are ready to exhibit our Spring assortment of
LACE AND SILK MANTILLAS, POINTS, &c.
All new and fresh goods of this season's importation and manufacture, and are unsurpassed in variety, beauty and cheapness. Also, a full stock of
SPRING SHAWLS FROM AUCTION
of every description, at very low prices
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers st., up stairs.

DRESS GOODS,
CHEAP FOR CASH AND SHORT CREDIT,
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner of Chambers, Church and Warren sts.
Are making daily additions to their stock of DRESS GOODS OF NEW and DESIRABLE STYLES, suitable to the seasons, and at prices that will secure the custom of all close buyers who will examine it.

MANTILLAS, MANTILLAS, MANTILLAS.
A large and magnificent stock of entirely new and original styles in Spring and Summer mantillas and silk cloaks, a beautiful assortment of mantillas, both in French and Chantilly laces. We most respectfully invite the ladies of New-York and vicinity to examine our stock of mantillas, as we believe them to present inducements both in beauty and cheapness not to be found in any other house in this City. JACKSON & BENNER, No. 283 Hudson-st.

PARASOLS FOR THE MILLION
at less than the manufacturers' prices.
JACKSON & BENNER
Would most respectfully inform the ladies that they have received a large and beautiful assortment of parasols of the newest and most desirable styles in all colors. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
JACKSON & BENNER, No. 283 Hudson-st.

REMOVAL.
SMITH & BROUWER,
Importers and Manufacturers of
MOCK TUES,
Have removed to
NO. 36 WARREN ST.

STELLA SHAWLS IN ALL COLORS,
Rich, beautiful and cheap,
All varieties of borders.
Also, a large and beautiful assortment of Traveling Dusters. No. 283 Hudson-st.

MANTILLAS.
THE NEW BROADWAY MANTILLA STORE
No. 479 Broadway,
Owing to the inclemency of the weather, will not open until WEDNESDAY, April 14, at 10 A. M.

MILLER & DAY,
WHOLESALE SILK HAT MANUFACTURERS,
corner Centre and Franklin sts, New-York.

LADIES IN WANT OF A HANDSOME PARASOL, cheaper than the cheapest, go to
JACKSON & BENNER'S, No. 283 Hudson-st.

FINE GOLD AND SATIN PAPER HANGINGS at low prices
A. HEADDEN, No. 391 Grand-st.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS AND UNTRIMMED STRAWS—Wholesale and Retail. The ladies are invited to call and examine Spring styles now ready at No. 164 Bowery, 3d door above Broome-st.
LEWIS P. TIBBALS.

DAMAGED GOODS.—BLACK FRENCH broadcloths, fancy cassimeres, drab d'été prints, muslins, drillings, Summer wear, linens, table cloths, diaper, towels, &c., just received, and for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

BUFF LINEN, GOLD, AND OTHER SHADES, at low prices. A. HEADDEN
No. 391 Grand st., corner of Suffolk.

DRY GOODS.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF GENERAL DRY GOODS.
THE LAST WEEK BUT TWO
OF
THE GREAT SALE
By the Assignees of G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
At No. 415 BROADWAY, one door south of Canal-st.
The property comprises
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
SPRING AND SUMMER COATING and PANTALOON STUFFS,
PURE LINEN GOODS of all descriptions.
EMBROIDERIES, LACE GOODS, HOSIERY, &c., &c
The Store will positively close before the 1st of May next, the Assignees having to settle up the estate and relinquish the premises.

GENIN'S NEW MANTILLAS.
THE REIGNING PARIS FASHIONS.
MATERIALS:
Silk, Velvet, Lace and Tricot,
with superb applications.
STYLES:
Marie Louise, Hortense, Mathilde, Philomene,
Gracieuse, &c.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.
CHEAP FOR CASH, OR SHORT CREDIT.
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
No. 346 Broadway,
CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

CHILDREN'S HATS AND BONNETS.—Leghorn, Silk, and Straw Hats, Caps and Bonnets, in great variety and at reduced prices. Also, Ladies' and Children's Clothing, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 297 Broadway, nearly opposite Stewart's.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives may find a pleasant and retired home in a private family. House new; may enter at once. As a liberal table will be furnished, terms will not be less than $12, nor exceed $16, per week—according to accommodations desired. Undoubted references given and required. Address Box No 1,876, New-York Post-Office.

BOARDING.—CLINTON PLACE.—FURNISHED Rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 61 Clinton-place, suitable for families or single gentlemen—near the 5th av. No removal on the 1st of May. References given and required.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH PARTIAL BOARD—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant, airy rooms in a private family, where the comforts of a quiet home can be enjoyed, at No. 134 Thompson-st., above Prince. References required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRING A PERmanent home can have a large nicely furnished front room, on the second floor of a house having gas and bath, for $6 per week, with partial board, or $4 without board. Location west side, below Bleecker st. Can be seen for one day. Apply to Mrs. WILLS, *Times* office.

BOARDING IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Very pleasant front rooms may be had on 2d and 3d floors, furnished or not, with board, in a small private family. No. 292 Henry, near Harrison-st. Reference required.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR A gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen, where a plentiful table and home comforts can be enjoyed by those willing to pay a reasonable price. Apply at No. 41 East 20th-st.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON THE second floor, and one on the fourth, can be had, with full or partial board, at No. 147 9th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and full or partial board, at No. 863 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 East 16th-st., has to let, with board, a parlor and bedroom. Her house is furnished with baths, gas and the other modern improvements.

BOARDING.—A CHOICE OF ROOMS, ON SECOND or third floor, with full or partial board, can be obtained at No 227 West 14th st.

BOARDING.—YOUNG GENTLEMEN MAY OBtain full or partial board in a private family, at No. 31 Macdougal st. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No 74 East 14th st., near Union square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON PLACE One or two suites of rooms to let, with board. Also, rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—PLEASant rooms with partial board, to one or two single gentlemen, in a delightful location in Harrison-st., near Clinton, 12 minutes' walk from Wall-st., and 7 from South Ferry, in a small private family, where the comforts of a home can be secured on reasonable terms. References exchanged. Address M. O., box No 927 Post-office.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR single gentlemen, and a gentleman and his wife; pleasant rooms at No. 98 Clark-st., convenient to Wall-st. or Fulton ferries, and within a few steps of the cars. References required.

BOARD, AND AS PLEASANT ROOMS AS can be found in Brooklyn, on Washington-st., between Concord and Nassau sts., six or seven minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. References required. Inquire at No. 170 Washington-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—IN A quiet family where there are but few or no other boarders. Address J. T., box No. 2,532 Post Office, New-York, giving name, and location of house, and price, for a large room on second or third floor.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SINGLE GENTLEman can be accommodated with a very pleasant and comfortable room, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board can be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 186 Atlantic-st., near Clinton, convenient to the ferries. No moving on the 1st of May.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT UNfurnished rooms, for families of grown persons preferred. References exchanged. Apply at No. 48 Livingston st.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—A private family, having taken Greenburg House, Dobbs' Ferry, proposes to receive, on and after May 1, a limited number of first-class boarders for the Summer months. The house and garden are beautifully situated on high ground, overlooking the river, three minutes' walk from railway depôt and steamboat wharf. Till April 20, applications may be made at No. 48 West 10th st., corner Waverley-place.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR THE Summer months, for a gentleman, wife, child and nurse, not over 20 miles from the City, and easy of access; must be pleasantly situated; a place on Long Island, between Flushing and Williamsburg, preferred. Address, stating location, &c., Box No. 2 016 Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A LADY wishes board from the 1st of June to the 1st of October, in the country, near the sea shore. Address, with terms and location, MRS. M. F., Chatham Post Office. Reference given.

CHILDREN'S BOARD AND EDUCATION, (of from 5 to 10 years of age,) in a pleasant, quiet home in the vicinity of the city. Reference will be found moderate, and references unexceptionable. Address Miss ANTISELL, Port Richmond, Staten Island.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN wants a room and partial board in a quiet family on Brooklyn Heights. Address A. B., *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, child, and nurse, in a private family preferred; situation and accommodation must be pleasant; location between 10th and 46th sts. and 4th and 8th avs. Address H., box No. 1,852 Post-office, stating location, accommodation, &c.

A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM to let in a private house, with or without partial board; gas and bath, with hot and cold water. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 51 West 26th st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD, ON second floor, handsomely furnished; to be vacated May 1; desirably located on Union-square. Address HOUSE, Union-square Post Office.

TO LET—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms on 2d floor, singly or together, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; family private; references exchanged. Apply at No. 141 West 34th st.

A ROOM TO LET—WITH PARTIAL BOARD, AT No. 203 Henry st., Brooklyn. Convenient to all the ferries.

FURNISHED ROOMS—IN SUITES OR SINGLE, suitable for small families or single gentlemen, can be had on reasonable terms in the first-class house No. 776 Broadway. N. B.—Breakfast furnished if desired.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH PERMANENT board, to let, at No 52 East 16th-st. The rooms are large, with ample closets, and are very desirable for a family or party of gentlemen. House contains bath, gas, and all modern improvements.

MUSICAL.

ORGANIST.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITuation in some Church. Salary not so much an object as a good instrument. Reference, Geo. JW. Morgan, Organist, of Grace Church. Apply at GORDON'S Music store, No. 297 Broadway.

WANTED—AN ORGANIST IN AN EPISCOPAL Church near the City. To one who will take an interest in organizing a choir and building up congregational singing, a fair compensation will be given. Address Box No. 2,479.

WANTED—A TENOR SINGER, FOR AN EPISCOpal Church in Brooklyn—one who understands the Episcopal service preferred. Salary $150 per annum. Address A. S., Box No. 2 691 New-York Post Office.

MUSICAL.—A GOOD BASSO SINGER OF EXPErience in quartette choir singing, would like to make an engagement in some Church in New York or Brooklyn. Address for three days BENRY, Box 1,274.

ORGANIST.—AN ORGANIST DESIRES AN ENgagement. Could furnish a choir. Address MONNO, Station A, Spring-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SOPRANO SINGER FOR AN Episcopal Church in Brooklyn; salary $300. Address C. D., *Times* Office.

FRESH STRAWBERRIES FROM THE South, for sale at TAYLOR'S Saloon, No. 365 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women, one as chambermaid or to do fine washing and ironing, or to wait on grown children and to do plain sewing; has the best of City reference; can be seen where she has lived for the last five years; she other as first rate cook, has no objection to assist with the washing; best of City reference. Call, for 2 days, at No. 205 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from birth, or one or two grown children; would wait on a lady; has no objection to traveling to Europe; best of recommendations. Apply for two day at No. 60 Lafayette-place, two doors from Astor-place.

WANTED.—A YOUNG PERSON, 14 YEARS OF age, wishes to engage with a respectable lady to take care of a baby and to do light work; can read and write, and has lived out some time, and is willing to make herself generally useful to her employer. Inquire at No. 67 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or to bring up by hand; good City reference. Address No. 1,013 Broadway, in the confectionery store, near 27th-st., for a few days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Call at No. 84 19th-st., west of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing, embroidery; has 3 or five years' recommendation from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 West 11th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse, and is a good, neat sewer, or to do chamber work and waiting; can give over two years' of the best of references from her last place, and has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 129 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as waitress—chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 168 East 18th-st. She leaves in consequence of the family breaking up house. Satisfactory references.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit. Also, situations wanted, in different genteel families, by a number of honest, cleanly, and tidy girls with good recommendations. Apply at No. 24 3d-av. P. S.—Several good girls wish country situations.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG lady to attend a fancy trimming store; has had several years' experience in the Broadway trade, and can give good references. Address for one week A. C., *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, in a private family, as cook, washer and ironer. The best of City reference can be seen. Can be seen two days at No. 141 West 36th-st., first floor, front room, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A SMART, INTELLIGENT PROTestant girl, a situation as thorough waitress, or chambermaid and sewer. Has lived four years in her last place. The best City references can be produced. Call for two days at No. 155 32d-st., two doors east of 2d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS—ONE as an experienced cook; the other as laundress; understands fluting and mangling. Have best of City references from their last places. Apply at No. 85 East 15th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO CORresponding on matters of business, to copying legal papers, as an amanuensis, as reader and companion, as well as teacher of English branches, music and dancing, desires a situation in which she can make herself useful. Address for one week Mrs. J. H., Astor House.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH Protestant women; one as cook in a private family; the other as chambermaid and seamstress; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 239 West 17th-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE AND intelligent Scotch girl, a situation, in a family going to Europe, as a nurse for children, or to wait upon a lady; excellent recommendation can be given. Apply, before 12 o'clock A. M., at No. 62 5th-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOman, wishing to return to England, would like to engage with a family going there; as compensation for her service she would expect her passage paid. Can be seen at No. 86 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion, to cook, wash and iron in a small family; the best of reference given as to capability, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 155, two doors east of 2d-av., in 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation, as seamstress and dressmaker, and can do fine sewing in the neatest manner, with the best of City reference. Apply at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A GIRL OF EXPERIENCE, A situation as nurse or to do chamberwork and sewing; is quite capable of taking charge of an infant. Can be seen at her present employer's for 2 days, No. 53 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation, as laundress or chambermaid, or assist with washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 18 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, to cook, wash and iron, or to do housework; good reference given. Call at No. 1 Christopher-st., in the candy-store, near Greenwich-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress. Good City references. No. 148 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT French young woman, as child's nurse and seamstress; can be seen for two days, at No. 138 Sullivan-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as chambermaid; has good City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 108 West 16th-st.

CALIFORNIA.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress with a lady going to California by a respectable Protestant German girl, who speaks English; understands all kinds of family sewing; also dressmaking and machine sewing. Address CATRE, No. 212 West 31st st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WHO HAS LIVED more than three years with her present employer, desires a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can do fine washing and ironing or assist in taking care of children. May be seen for two days at No. 128 West 23d-st.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, WHO has had several years' experience at her trade, would like to get a situation in some private family as seamstress. She can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 234 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid; is a Protestant; good reference given. Can be seen until engaged at No. 434 7th-av., over the bakery, between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RESpectable middle-aged English woman, as seamstress in a gentleman's family; can cut and make children's clothing and all kinds of family sewing; would not object to take charge of one or two children; would like to meet with a lady going to travel, or live in the country for the Summer. Best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 129 West 15th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUAtion as children's nurse, competent of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth. No objection to travel. Best of City reference from the place she has lived for the last five years. Those willing to give good wages call or address No. 203 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTable young girl; any lady about to leave for California, desirous of procuring help on the voyage, may obtain the same by paying one-half the passage of a girl who wishes to be with her friends; the best of references. Apply at No. 19 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR COUNtry by two very experienced girls, with good City reference; one as a good cook and to wash and iron, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation, as child's nurse, is willing to travel with a lady or go to the country. Can be seen at No. 156 E-st 24th st., back room, first floor; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATION IN THE CITY OR COUNtry in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Best of City reference. Call or address No. 203 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress. The best of City references can be given. Call at No. 77 Henry-st., 5th floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse and seamstress; can take full charge of an infant, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironing; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 27 12th-st., corner of University-place. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as a nurse or seamstress, or light chamberwork, and willing to make herself generally useful. Has good City reference, if required. Call at No. 125 West 24th-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A FIRST RATE German cook, washer and ironer, and by a chambermaid and waiter; no objection to the country. Also, by two neat, well-recommended colored girls. Call at No 378 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS to go in the country together; one as cook and the other as chambermaid and waiter. Has the best City references. Call at No. 131 West 22d-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A GOOD woman; capable of taking care of an infant. Inquire at her last place, No. 129 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her last place, for two days, No. 18 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlish woman, a situation as wet nurse. Her own baby is ten weeks old. Address or call for Mrs. McKIM, No. 57 4th-av., in the drug store, for three days.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of Faithful Domestics, established in Chambers-st. 1825, now No. 6 6th-av., has now some of the most reliable and excellent servants, Protestant and Catholic.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN ENgagement in a pleasant family, as teacher or companion to a lady; can teach guitar, wax flowers, and the English branches; no objection to the the country; the best of references given and required. Address M. T., *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO NEAT, COMpetent and trustworthy Protestant young women in either City or country—separate or together; one is a good cook and an excellent laundress—can make plain pastry, the other is a chambermaid and waitress, or would act as a child's nurse and seamstress; both are well recommended from former employers in this City. Apply at No. 397 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A PLACE in the country as chambermaid, waiter and to assist with the washing and ironing or plain sewing; has good City reference; also, a good plain cook, willing to help with the washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread; would prefer living together; has good reference. Call at No. 678 Houston st., near Thompson, third floor, room No. 16, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, to cook and wash and iron, or general housework; is a thorough cook and baker, and superior laundress; neat, tidy and willing to work; studies her employer's interest; will be found a trustworthy and faithful servant; wages no object, in a quiet, domestic family; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY TWO RESPECTable young girls; one as an experienced cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; they both would wish to go together; the country preferred; good City reference from their last place. Call or address at No. 77 West 18th-st., front basement. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; IS competent in cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses neatly and all kinds of family sewing; is willing to assist with growing children, or light chamberwork in a permanent situation; the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 97 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 82 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion; is a good plain cook and is an excellent washer and ironer and has the best of City reference, where she has lived two years and seven months. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 West 43d st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress in a respectable private family, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; she has lived in some of the highest families in the City; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 194 21st-st., between the 2d and 1st avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as seamstress or lady's maid; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; has no objection to do light chamberwork or go in the country. Good City reference if required. Call at No. 460, between 28th and 29th sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation, as seamstress; can cut and fit dresses; would go a short distance in the country, or would travel with a family; the best of reference given. Call as or address No. 152 16th st., for two days

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat..... 4 P. M.

The *Persia* leaves New-York for Liverpool April 14. The *North Star* leaves New-York for Bremen April 17. The *Star of the West* leaves New-York for Aspinwall April 20.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—Musard's Concerts.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—The Invisible Husband—Uncle Foozle—Boots at the Swan.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Ravels—Raoul—La Sylphide—The Milliners.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Macbeth—The Bloomer Costume.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Sea of Ice.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—The Cattle Stealers—Necromancer—Middy Ashore—Fortune's Frolic.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Three Fast Men—Female Minstrels—State Secrets.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—The Heart of the World—Evening—A Dream at Sea.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Geo. Christy and Wood's Minstrels—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Sleigh Ride.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw-steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on the 31st ult., arrived at this port yesterday, bringing four days' later intelligence from Europe. In England the journals are discussing, to the exclusion of other subjects, the bill amending the Government of India. The scheme proposed is generally believed to be impracticable, and if the bill is passed, it will probably be the cause of the overthrow of the Derby Ministry. From France the news is not of any special interest. The foolish rumor, previously reported, that a movement was on foot in Spain to abolish Slavery in her colonies, proves to have been without any foundation.

We receive by this arrival late and important news from India. The expected battle at Lucknow had not been fought, but it is stated that all preparations would be completed on the 10th of March, when Sir Colin Campbell would commence his attack. He would then have under his command an army of 50,000 men with 10,000 cavalry and 120 guns. Sir James Outram had twice defeated large bodies of rebels at Alumbagh, and their defeat at various other points is also reported. It has been erroneously stated that the king of Delhi had been sentenced to banishment. His trial is not yet completed. Some important evidence has been brought to light, from which it appears that the revolt was instigated by the Shah of Persia, and that the murder of Europeans at Delhi was committed by order of the king, and in presence of the Royal family.

No later news from China is received by the *City of Washington*, but the details of previous intelligence are extremely interesting. It is reported by the special correspondent of the London *Times*, that England, France, America and Russia, are now in cordial accord as to the demands to be made upon the Imperial Government. The blockade of the Canton River had been removed and trade was reopened. We print elsewhere a description of the cruelty inflicted by the Chinese on Europeans imprisoned in Canton. The story is doubtless authentic, and, of itself, offers a complete justification for the war that is now being waged.

By way of England we have received advices from Melbourne, Australia, to the 15th of February. There is no news of importance reported.

The United States Mail steamship *Star of the West*, with the California mails of March 22, and $1,362,912 in treasure, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. The news by this arrival is specially interesting. The California Legislature has indorsed the Kansas policy of the Administration in a series of resolutions, which, however, according to independent journals like the *Bulletin*, do not express the public sentiment of the State. Public meetings were being held in different places on the subject. One of the most important events announced is the decision adverse to Col. Fremont's interests in the famous Merced Mining case. An abstract of this decision will be found elsewhere. There had been no decision, when the mail left, in the case of the slave "Archy," which was creating some excitement in San Francisco. From Oregon we learn that Lieut. Allen, reported to have perished in the snow between Simcoe and Walla Walla, had arrived at Portland in safety. Later intelligence is received from the Sandwich Islands. It was believed in San Francisco that the French had succeeded in making a commercial treaty with King Kamehameha.

Later news from Utah reaches us by way of California. Our dates are to the 6th of February. The Mormons had held mass meetings, to sustain Brigham Young, in different parts of the Territory. One of these assemblages, held in Salt Lake City, had adopted two addresses, one directed to President Buchanan and the other to Congress, setting forth the grievances of the Mormons, and declaring a fixed determination to resist the entrance of the army into the city. It is reported that a force of one thousand men was ordered out for the purpose of cutting off Colonel Johnston's supplies. The speeches of the leaders were as inflammatory as ever, and if possible, a trifle more vulgar. An important rumor, communicated to the San Francisco *Herald*, announces that Brigham had furnished passports to some 800 disaffected Mormons, who were about leaving the Territory.

No later intelligence is received from the South Pacific by the *Star of the West*. The news from New-Granada is of considerable importance. It is reported, though some doubt still hangs over the matter, that the Treaty between the United States and New-Granada had been ratified. Our correspondent enters fully into the subject. A rather singular plea, which we copy elsewhere, is put forth by the Attorney-General of the State in favor of annexing New-Granada to the United States. It will not fail to attract attention. The general news from the Isthmus, which is interesting, will be found detailed in our Panama Correspondence.

We have received advices from Havana, by the *Daniel Webster*, to the 8th of March. The people were principally occupied in *fêtes* and rejoicings. A fresh cargo of coolies had arrived since previous dates.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, the proceedings of the morning hour were uninteresting. At 1 o'clock Mr. Green, of Missouri, moved that the Senate insist upon its vote on the Kansas bill, and asked of the House a conference. A vote of the Senate to adhere would have closed the Kansas matter, so far as the Lecompton Constitution is concerned, without conference or further action of any kind. Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island, called for the Yeas and Nays. Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, desired to be informed how the Senate could, under the circumstances, ask a conference. Mr. Green replied that it was still competent to confer. Several Senators took part in the discussion of this point of parliamentary law, the friends of the Lecompton bill manifesting a strong desire for a conference, and its opponents a willingness to let the subject drop. Mr. Green's motion was carried—Yeas, 30; Nays, 24. A Conference Committee was then appointed, consisting of Messrs. Green, Hunter and Seward. On motion of Mr. Wilson, the bill to construct a telegraph to the army in Utah was taken up. Several Senators spoke in its favor, and others against it; when, on motion of Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, it was postponed till December next (rejected) by a vote of 28 to 17. The Senate adjourned. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Caruthers, of Missouri, took his seat for the first time during the session, having been detained at home by sickness. The House went into the Committee of the Whole on the Washington Police bill, upon which an animated colloquy and discussion arose, which occupied the entire session. It took within its scope the party relations of members, the character of the Deficiency bill, the conduct of the Executive in Kansas, with a variety of topics personal and political. At the close of this debate, and without coming to a vote, the House adjourned.

Our report of the proceedings of the State Legislature yesterday, will be found well worthy of attention, as several matters of special importance were acted upon. The Senate in Executive session, it will be seen, confirmed the nominations of Messrs. Bowen and Stranahan as Police Commissioners, the Governor, having, again sent them in for action. This is supposed to be the result of an arrangement by which the Hon. George Briggs is to be elected by the Board of Commissioners in place of Mr. Perit. In the Assembly, the bill providing for a loan of $3,800,000, for the completion of the canals, was passed after considerable debate, by a vote of 65 to 54, and the bill to transfer moneys already appropriated, to the completion of the lateral canals, was also passed, 88 to 27. The two principal measures in the budget introduced by the Committee of Ways and Means—the Engineers' bill and the Floating Debt bill—were defeated.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder Bernard, Wm. Roberts pleaded guilty to an assault and battery on John Jones. The assault was not a respectable assault, inasmuch as Roberts cut Jones' ears off. The Recorder very properly sent Roberts to ruminate for five years in the State Prison. Frederick Friday, convicted of burglary in the third degree, was sent to the State Prison for three years. Edward Kehoe, for picking the pocket of Miss Fanny Herring, the actress, in the Second-avenue cars, was sentenced to two years and six months in the Penitentiary. Miss Josephine Diggs pleaded guilty to an assault upon Miss Lucy Ann Moore. The ladies were jealous, and *Hinc illæ lachrymæ*. Miss Diggs resides at the Penitentiary for the ensuing six months. John Morse pleaded guilty to a charge of petit larceny, and went for six months to the Penitentiary. John Freeman pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny. So did Eugene Leduc. They were remanded for sentence.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Judge Ingraham sentenced Maroney, who pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree, in shooting Hamilton, in Canal-street, in December last, to twenty years' imprisonment in Sing-Sing. Michael Wogan, who pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, for shooting Cassidy and Kennedy, was sentenced, at the same time, to four years' imprisonment.

The Board of Supervisors at their meeting yesterday, passed a resolution asking the Police Commissioners to inform them how many Special Policemen have been appointed, and what country they are now citizens of; and also, requesting the Counsel to the Board to report whether citizenship is or is not one of the necessary qualifications for appointment.

Madame Lola Montez concluded her lecture on herself, and, with that, her whole course of lectures in this City, before a very large audience last night in Hope Chapel.

The General Markets, yesterday, were quiet for Cotton, parties disagreeing about prices. Flour was in fair demand, but at easier rates. Wheat was moderately inquired for and it favored buyers. An active business was transacted in Corn, which was firm. The auction sale of Rio Coffee,—the only important feature of the Grocery trade, was quite successful. Provisions exhibited no material variation, save low qualities of Country Beef, which declined a shade. Spirits Turpentine advanced to 50c.@51c., cash, ℔ gallon. The Freight engagements were moderate at unaltered rates.

The Police Law.

Our Albany correspondent, some days since, sent us a condensed synopsis of Senator Spinola's speech upon the Metropolitan Police Law, embodying sundry statements made by him concerning the appointment of political friends and personal relatives of the Republican members of the Board. The Albany *Evening Journal* considers this letter, coming "from a person who has just announced himself Editor of a paper at Albany, suggestive of feelings and purposes not quite consistent with the harmony and welfare of the Republican Party." This attack—which, though made upon our Correspondent in another capacity, and one with which we have nothing whatever to do, is provoked by his letter in our columns—renders it proper for us to say that in writing it he did neither more nor less than his duty to us and the public. He is employed to report for the Times the proceedings of the Legislature; and it is his duty to do this accurately and impartially, whether it promotes the "harmony and welfare" of political parties or not. Mr. Spinola's speech was a marked feature in the doings of the Senate; and the people of the Metropolitan Police District were interested in knowing the statements which it embodied. If the *Evening Journal* has grounds of controversy with the Editor of any paper at Albany, we venture to suggest that it will probably find in that paper sufficient material for its warfare, without pushing its inquiries into his personal relations in other quarters.

Mr. Spinola is a State Senator, and is supposed to be responsible for his statements. The *Evening Journal* thinks it strange that "a Republican should assume the *truth*" of those statements. Upon the code of party ethics this position may be sound. When Mr. Spinola was a Whig, his opponents took the same view of his veracity;—but so far as he is concerned, it is a comparatively new one with the *Evening Journal*. For all that, it may be the true one. Some of Mr. Spinola's statements have certainly been met with very plump contradictions. Mr. Kelsey, in a note which we pulished yesterday, denies flatly that he has ever drawn pay as a Policeman. Mr. M. N. Jones, Clerk of the Board, swears that no brother, brother-in-law, or other relative of Commissioner Nye, has ever been appointed on the Police, or drawn pay as a member. R. S. Collins makes a similar affidavit in regard to himself. In these instances Mr. Spinola's assertions are directly and explicitly contradicted;—and this fact throws great doubt upon his other statements.

Governor King, it will be remembered, recently sent in the names of Messrs. Bowen and Stranahan to the Senate for reappointment,—and afterwards withdrew them. The *Evening Journal* thus explains the motive of this withdrawal:

"Instead of withdrawing the names of Messrs. Stranahan and Bowen on account of the 'damaging character of Senator Spinola's speech,' the Governor had prepared his Message *on learning that a combination existed to reject them*, before that speech was commenced, and without even knowing that that Senator was big with speech.

The Police Commissioners are doing their duty, honestly and firmly. *The Governor deems it his duty to uphold the independence and integrity of the Board. Hence he determined that its members should not become the victims of a conspiracy to reject them.*"

Translated from the dialect of party into plain English, the above means simply this:—By the Police Law the terms of office of Messrs. Bowen and Stranahan *terminate* on the first day of May next. Governor King sent in their names for reappointment; but ascertained that they would not be confirmed. In order to keep them in office, therefore, he withdrew them,—either for the purpose of making no nominations and thus allowing them to hold over, or else, with the intention of reappointing them after the adjournment of the Senate. The *Journal* regards this as a proper way of "upholding the independence and integrity of the Board," but it would have received a very different characterization from men less zealous in their devotion to the interests of a political party. Fortunately, Gov. King changed his intention, and yesterday sent these names again to the Senate.

The Kansas Question.

The Senate will to-day send to the House a request for a Committee of Conference on the Kansas bill. Reports differ as to the probability that this request will be granted. On the one hand it is asserted with confidence that every man of the Anti-Lecompton party will vote against a conference:—on the other it is stated, with equal confidence, that a Committee will be granted.

If the House would take measures to prevent being outraged and insulted as they have been once already by Speaker Orr, in the appointment of a Committee, it would be desirable that they should accede to the Senate's request. It will be a departure from Parliamentary usage and propriety, to refuse a conference; and the opponents of the Lecompton fraud will stand much better before the country, after they shall have exhausted every possible expedient for the purpose of bringing this contest to a just and rightful termination, Unless they distrust their own virtue and firmness, in adhering to principle, there is no reason why they should fear the result of conferring with the Senate Committee. The only point upon which the House has insisted is that the Lecompton Constitution shall be submitted to the vote of the people of Kansas,—and that if they reject it, they shall have a chance to make another. This point they ought not and they cannot yield:—and if this is secured, they can well afford to concede any of the minor matters of detail which the question involves.

But unless they take the appointment of the Committee into their own hands, voting for one would be simply surrendering to the minority. The Speaker would certainly make up a majority of the Committee of members opposed to the action of the House upon the Senate bill.

Mr. Cholwell and the Police.

Mr. Commissioner Cholwell occupies a good deal of our space this morning with a reply to what he styles an "abusive personal attack upon him and his relatives" in the Times of yesterday morning. Mr. Cholwell either affects extraordinary ignorance himself, or else he presumes extravagantly upon the ignorance of the public. No attack has been made upon his personal character, or that of his "relatives," in our columns:—we have not "reiterated" the charge of Senator Spinola that these relatives of Commissioner Cholwell were drawing the pay, without doing the duty, of Policemen:—we have never attempted to injure Mr. C.'s "good name," or that of his relatives;—nor have we ever intimated that the position of policemen was beneath any of them. Upon all these points the worthy Commissioner works himself into a passion without the slightest provocation, and for no other purpose, apparently, than to enable him to lecture us upon the duties and responsibilities of the Public Press. We beg to inform him that this is a subject upon which we are quite as likely to be well informed as he is:—and that the duties and responsibilities of a Police Commissioner are those with which he has the most immediate concern.

The fact upon which our comments were based was simply this,—that a brother and brother-in-law of Mr. Cholwell had received appointments and promotions at the hands of the Board of which Mr. C. was a member. We found this fact established by the affidavit of Mr. Brush, and we now find it confessed by Mr. Cholwell himself. He attempts to relieve himself of the responsibility for their appointment by charging it upon the whole Board, and intimates—what he does not venture to assert,—that they were appointed without his knowledge and as a "token of regard" towards him personally by his colleagues in the Board. It is not necessary to comment upon this strikingly modest intimation, which evidently has no other foundation than Mr. Cholwell's imagination. Things may be done in that way "in Cabinets," but not in our Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

When he is finally compelled to face the fact of these appointments, Mr. Cholwell boldly claims high personal credit for not "turning his back" upon relatives—and declares his purpose always to serve his friends whether in public or in private station. It would be base, he says, not to do it. We concede the loveliness of friendship, and the merit which attaches to men who serve their friends and aid their relatives. But when this is done *with the public money*, we do not discover the high qualities for which Mr. Cholwell claims credit. When a man takes advantage of his public position, and employs, for the emolument of his relatives and friends, powers and patronage bestowed upon him for public uses, we do not detect his specific claim to the public gratitude. It was a fixed rule with Washington and Jefferson, while Presidents, never to appoint a relative to public office; and those of their successors who have departed most widely from their example, have thereby forfeited most of the public confidence and regard. Mr. Cholwell pretends to construe our remarks into an intimation that it is disreputable for one in his high position, to have relatives *in the ranks* of the Police. This is rather an ingenious, but a very conceited and wholly unwarranted, perversion of what we said. The disrepute attaches to his abuse of a public office,—not to the places which his relatives have been appointed to fill. Their position is quite as honorable as his own; indeed under the circumstances we consider it much more so. Mr. Cholwell's heroics upon this point, therefore, are entirely thrown away.

We trust Mr. Cholwell will understand that in this matter our remarks are not prompted by any feeling towards him or his friends,—but by a desire to purge the Police Department of abuses which have gone far towards destroying public confidence in its management and defeating the desirable objects which were sought in its organization. The new Police law was passed because the old system had become the tool of political demagogues,—because it was used to reward political services and fill the pockets of personal friends. We were promised a reformation of these abuses,—but we have had them only to a very limited extent. Indeed, there is abundant reason to doubt whether, in these particulars, there has been any improvement whatever in the Police Department. And if Mr. Cholwell's example had been generally followed,—if every member of the Board had taken the same pride as he avows in providing for his relatives at the public expense, we should see good reason for excusing those who desire a return to the days and the dynasty of Fernando Wood.

A Nest of Corruption.—According to the statements of our Washington Correspondent, some of our prominent Administration officeholders and their friends in this City, have been doing a thriving business in the way of land speculations. The disclosures of the last Congress fell mainly upon Republicans:—this year the tables seem to be effectually turned. We presume the confirmation of Mr. Schell as Collector of this port, will await the termination of the investigations now under way at Washington.

Movements of the "Regulars"—Gossip About the Collectorship.

There was another meeting of the Democratic Regulars, at the Westchester House, Bowery, last evening, at which Mr. A. J. Mickle presided. On a motion having been carried that all who had not and would not sign the roll, should leave the room, four gentlemen who had been considered Forresters or Wood men, went forward and signed. Mr. Warts, a Wood man, refused to sign, and was made to leave the room. The meeting then declared itself in favor of President Buchanan, and decided to meet on Saturday evening next, for the purpose of naming a ticket for the coming election. It was stated definitely that the ticket would be made up entirely of new men; and it was claimed that the Regulars would have a majority of seventy for their ticket—forty votes are anticipated from the river counties. It was also stated, authoritatively that Augustus Schell had gone over and would appear on the opposition ticket; that he claimed that as Messrs. Fowler and Hart had taken sides publicly, he thought he had a right to do the same. This announcement was considered as settling the question of the appointment of a new Collecter. They were sure of a majority for the ticket of the Regulars; and Secretary Cobb had said he would sustain the strongest party in Tammany Hall. He would appoint to the Custom-House those who were recommended by the strongest party, and that it was claimed, would force Mr. Schell to resign. It was not the intention to dismiss him—there would be nothing more in the Judge Bronson way; but the appointments by Mr. Cobb would be such as to force him to resign, and then Isaac Bell, Jr., would be appointed in his place, and things would move harmoniously again. All these things looked upon as good as settled, the meeting adjourned.

The Orsini and Pierri Sympathizers.—There was a meeting at No. 291 Bowery last evening, of the delegates from the various nationalities, that propose to celebrate the death of Orsini and Pierri. The Chair was occupied by Mr. Lisen Case, and Mr. Wm. Traub acted as Secretary. A communication was read from Mr. Charles Heinhyen, lamenting the death of Orsini and Pierri; breathing vengeance against their executioners, and declaring that what the cause of liberty needed most was other equally brave men to take the places of the dead.

Mr. Lewis Hrabovszky, the Hungarian delegate, who resigned because he had been threatened, but whose resignation the Convention refused to accept, was present and made a speech, in which he said he was not actuated by cowardice when he proposed to resign, and that he would continue to act with them.

After a long and rambling debate an Executive Committee of nine was appointed, who decided that the demonstration in honor of Orsini and Pierri should take place one week from Thursday.

City Items.

Considerable excitement yesterday morning at the New-Jersey Freight Dépôt (foot of Cortlandt street) grew out of the rumor that a box had been left there to be forwarded over the road, containing the mutilated remains of a human body. The box in question was directed to "W. B. Van Worst, New-Brunswick." A suspicious smell from the interior, and the fact that the parties sending it to the dépôt had failed to pay the freight in advance, stimulated suspicion. Finally, the box was sent up to the Mayor's Office that immediate steps might be taken to ferrit out the supposed murderers. The Mayor immediately sent for Coroner Connery, at the same time dispatching officers to hunt up the carman who took the box to the dépôt. As Mr. Connery was not to be found, Coroner Perry was sent for, who soon presented himself. A colored man, living at No. 151 Mercer-street, was brought in at nearly the same moment in the custody of some officers, he being the man who gave the box to the carman to take to the dépôt. On opening the box a lot of old boots and second-hand clothes were found, and—nothing more. The colored man had innocently enough boxed up these articles and directed them to a relative in New-Brunswick.

"Tim Sullivan," *alias* McCoy, a notorious burglar, was arrested yesterday by officer McCoy, charged with breaking jail some time since. He has been on a professional tour since his escape. He is charged also with participating in the robbery of $2,000 worth of silk goods from the store of Groves, Northrup & Taylor, in Cortlandt-street.

Coroner Connery held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of an unknown man, found drowned at the foot of Barclay-street, North River. The body appeared to have been in the water nearly three months, and was dressed like a sailor. Another body was found, yesterday, in the East River, and taken to Bellevue Hospital. The deceased had on a brown overcoat, black frock coat, and green plaid pants, and had been in the water but a few hours.

John Casey, one of the arrested gamblers who broke a short time since out of the Fifth Ward Station-house, was arrested yesterday charged with being a fugitive from Troy, where he is wanted to answer a charge of burglary. He was sent to Troy for trial.

An examination was had yesterday, before Justice Quackenbush, in the case of Mr. Ormsby, of No. 83 Nassau-street, charged with selling obscene books. Mr. Ormsby gave bail in $500 to appear for trial at the next term of the Court of General Sessions.

The "Kane Lodge" of Freemasons has been chartered. It held its first organized meeting last night.

A lady who was shopping in Canal-street yesterday, had $70 worth of goods stolen from her carriage while her coachman was asleep.

Later from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, Miner, commander, from New-Orleans on the 5th, and Havana on the 8th inst., arrived at this port yesterday.

The steamships *Empire City* and *Granada* were at Havana on the 8th. The former, as we learn by telegraph from New-Orleans, arrived at that port yesterday, with the California mails and passengers.

The people of Havana have been fully occupied of late with religious and royal fasting—the first in honor of the Saviour—the last in honor of the future preserver of the crown and throne of San Fernando.

Another cargo of Asiatics had arrived at Havana, 359 in number, 28 of whose comrades died on their ocean path. A few more slaves have been landed to get the initiation in Cuban labor with the Easter festivities.

Two British men-of-war steamers entered port on the 8th—names not reported. There has been no sugar market action in the past week from which to advise any change. Stock 138,000 boxes in Havana, and at Matanzas 48,000. Shipped last week from the two ports 48,000 boxes of sugar—mostly to European ports—15,000 to 16,000 boxes only for the United States.

Freights for the United States slightly improved—to Europe not in better demand, the large houses not buying sugars. Exchange, of course, dull—London 11⅛ prem.; New-York, Boston, &c., ¼ dis. to par. New-Orleans, 2 ℔ cent. prem. United States gold, 2⅛ ℔ cent. prem.; Mexican Dollars, 7 ℔ cent. prem. Havana is now as healthful as possible.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, April 13.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived from Havana and Key West 10th inst. She brings no political news of interest. Sugars and Molasses were quiet at Havana; Clayed Molasses, 3¼ reals; Muscovado, 4@4¼ reals. Freights very dull. Exchange on London 60 days, 11½ premium; on Northern and Eastern cities, par to ½ ℔ cent. premium.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

A Change in the Aspect of the Kansas Question—The Committee of Conference—The Pacific Railroad—Correspondence on the Slave-Trade Between Lord Napier and Gen. Cass, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 13.

The determination to postpone Kansas in the House is changed, and it is expected to come up to-morrow, when a Committee of Conference, say the Democrats, will certainly be carried.

Circumstances which seem to be little known here, and to excite surprise when mentioned, show that the Anti-Lecompton Democrats had a caucus during the latter part of last week, and concluded to vote for a Committee of Conference if asked for by the Senate, but against the House asking for one. It is said also that several of them determined that if the Senate Committee would amend the bill so as to make sure that certificates would be given to the Free-State officers, and insert a clause positively assuring the people of Kansas that they should have the right to change the Constitution, they would then vote for the Senate bill.

I give this on the authority of a member who was present at the caucus. If true, the leaders on both sides are apparently unconscious of it, for the Republicans say that they do not doubt a man. It is understood, however, that the Anti-Lecompton Democrats are to have another meeting to-morrow morning, when this resolution may be modified.

The Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad will hold their first meeting to-morrow morning. They have yet done nothing whatever.

The House Committee on Public Lands have concluded to report a bill extending preëmption privilieges to settlers on the Lake Pepin Half-Breed Reservation.

The rumor that Commissioner Holt is examining the records of the dropped Navy officers for the action of the President, which has put them on the *qui vive*, is premature.

Lieutenant Browning, of the Marine Corps, has leave to join the Utah Expedition.

The Post-Office Department only, to-day, drew warrants to pay the railroad companies for mail transportation, for the quarter due the 18th January, the funds having been too low to do so before. The amount is about $130,000, principally for the North and West.

Interesting and important diplomatic correspondence, lately carried on between the British Minister, Lord Napier, and General Cass, relative to the Slave-trade, has reached the climacteric in a long, able and convincing note from the venerable Secretary, addressed to Lord Napier to-day, reviewing the whole subject, and furnishing a complete answer to the demands and pretensions of the British Government.

Several notes hae previously passed—Lord Napier complaining, on the part of his Government, that the American flag is used on the African coast as a cover to slavers of all nations, and maintaining that the United States is bound to increase the African squadron from three, the present number of vessels, to four, &c.

In to-day's note Gen. Cass communicates to Lord Napier the views of our Government at length, and in a manner which must silence, if not satisfy, Lord Napier and his Government. Gen. Cass, however, studiously avoids giving offence to England, though he comments with great and deserved severity upon the Coolie trade, and the laws of England relating thereto, and animadverts with eqnal justice upon the African apprentice system of Louis Napoleon.

General Cass regrets the abuse of the American flag by vessels not entitled to claim that protection, but cannot admit that our Government is responsible for this abuse to a greater extent than it has employed its efforts to prevent it. He further refuses to acknowledge that we are bound to add another vessel to our African squadron, and after reviewing the treaty stipulations, contends that we have fully complied with them, in letter and in spirit.

The document is written in strong but temperate language, and though severe and occasionally sarcastic, contains nothing at which the British Government can possibly take serious umbrage. It is an able State paper, and will increase the reputation of Gen. Cass. It will be sent to the Senate as an Executive document to-morrow.

It is believed that the only way to effectually stop the Slave-trade is to withdraw the squadron from the African Coast, and station the vessels on the coasts of Cuba and Brazil.

Colonel Benton's family declined the offer of the Missouri delegation to accompany home his remains.

O.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 13.

The Senate's request for a Committee of Conference on the Kansas bill will, by general agreement, be acted upon by the House to-morrow at 1 o'clock. There is a strong probability that the House will grant the Committee.

The Lecomptonites firmly calculate on a joint arrangement to admit Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, if not in the precise words of the Senate bill, with such modifications as will not sacrifice the principle of that measure.

The President has determined to take the Volunteer Regiments from the Western States.

A memorial from the citizens of Carson Valley, asking the erection of a Territorial Government, has been transmitted to the House by the President, and referred by them to the Committee on Territories.

Messrs. Hale, Mason and Bigler are the Committee of the Senate appointed to investigate the complaints of the inmates of the Military Asylum near Washington, against the management and discipline of that institution.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....Washington, Tuesday, April 13.

Nothing of interest occurred up to 1 o'clock.

At that hour the Kansas bill came up, and Mr. Green, of Missouri, without any remarks, moved that, as the House had disagreed, the Senate would insist and ask a Committee of Conference, in lieu of resolving to adhere.

Mr. Simmons called for the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. Pugh asked how could the Senate insist on a conference, after the House had resolved to adhere.

Mr. Green replied that even after the action of the House it was competent to confer. It is the practice here as well as in the Parliament of England to insist on a conference.

Mr. Pugh said it is in order to ask a conference, but not to insist.

Mr. Hunter said the course since he had had a seat in the Senate, was to insist. The House, if it chooses, can recede from its amendment, and then the original bill will pass.

Mr. Green read an instance from parliamentary practice, showing that it was legitimate to insist. To meet the case, however, he would make two motions, first to insist, and second to ask a conference.

Mr. Mason spoke in favor of courtesy between the Houses, and considering the great consequences dependent on this matter, the Senate should go to the extremest verge of parliamentary courtesy to admit the State of Kansas harmoniously.

Mr. Green further read from the Manual of Parliament, showing that his motion was in strict accordance with parliamentary practice.

Mr. Stuart was in favor of letting the matter drop.

Mr. Bayard thought the disrespect, if there were any, came from the House. Yet as the question is one of moment, he was in favor of asking for a conference.

Mr. Brown said that, on a matter of great national interest, he must not act on his own personal impulses. The House was not quite respectful to the Senate, but he would assent to the asking of the conference.

The yeas and nays were then taken on Mr. Green's motion, and resulted—yeas, 30; nays, 24.

Ayes—Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson.

Absent—Messrs. Bates, Davis, Durkee, Pearce, Pugh, Reid, Thompson of Kentucky, and Yulee.

Messrs. Green, Hunter and Seward were appointed the Committee to confer with a similar Committee, if appointed of the House.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the Senate took up the bill for the construction of a telegraph to the army in Utah. Mr. Wilson then submitted some amendments modifying the bill, so as to make it more acceptable.

Messrs. Wilson, Broderick, Doolittle, Douglas and Cameron spoke in favor of the bill, and Messrs. Iverson, Hunter, Johnson, of Arkansas, Fessenden and Hale opposed it.

Mr. Pugh made some severe comparisons between this bill and that in aid of the Atlantic Telegraph, calling the latter a scheme of plunder.

Mr. Wilson wished to refer the bill back to the Committee for a week, for further amendment of estimates, &c.

Mr. Iverson, however, moved that it be postponed till December next, which was carried—28 against 17.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 13.

Mr. Caruthers, of Missouri, appeared and took his seat for the first time this session.

The House went into the Committee of the Whole on the Senate bill to establish a guard of protection for life and property in Washington.

Mr. Goode, of Virginia, explained the necessity of the passage of the bill.

Mr. Comins, of Massachusetts, said the House had been engaged all the session in endeavoring to release the people of Kansas from the tyrannical grasp of the Administration, and he was not willing to place the residents of the District of Columbia in its power. The bill was subversive of the principles of popular sovereignty.

Mr. Clemens, of Virginia, asked whether Mr. Comins had forgotten that the Republican Party had deprived the City of New-York of its municipal power, and vested it in the Executive of the State.

Mr. Comins doubted originally, and was not yet convinced of the expediency of that measure.

During a spirited colloquy between Messrs. Clemens and Campbell, (Ohio,) the latter said that if Mr. Clemens could not trust his own Executive and party on the Deficiency Bill, which proposed to sustain the army on the frontier, he (Campbell) could not trust the Executive to regulate the Police of Washington. He would rather see his constituents come here to protect themselves.

Mr. Clemens replied—And yet the gentleman from Ohio voted for the Deficiency bill, which gave the Executive Department absolute control over eight or nine millions of dollars, taking peculiar merit to himself for voting for it.

Mr. Campbell explained that the estimates were submitted, and it was declared by the Executive and the House that Utah was in a state of rebellion. He separated from his party and his friends in voting for the bill.

Mr. Clemens—I thought you said you were no party man. [Laughter.]

Mr. Campbell—You have abandoned your party by voting against the Deficiency bill, and it is for you to settle your accounts with the Admistration. [Merriment.]

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky—The Deficiency bill is a rather delicate subject on this side—suppose you confine yourself to the bill now pending. [Laughter.]

Mr. Clemens said that Mr. Campbell sailed in the eye of the wind politically, and he did not know where to find him.

Mr. Campbell despised and condemned the slavery of mind more than any other, and would rather be a slave of Mr. Clemens, and under his lash, than the slave of any party or power on earth.

Mr. Clemens replied that the declaration was rhetorically magnanimous, and reminded him of the couplet:

"When the devil was sick the Devil a monk would be,
When the devil was well the devil a monk would he."
[Laughter.]

Whatever reputation the gentleman from Ohio had was derived from his allegiance to party.

Mr. Stanton said there was no doubt that the existing demoralization has its origin in the practice of the maxim, "To the victors belong the spoils." The Presidential election of 1844 was controlled and carried by the outlaw Empire Club, whose Captain has been appointed Marshal of the Southern District of New-York. He did not want such a Chief of Police as the President, who has appointed to office in Kansas half a dozen persons charged with murder and several sentenced to be hanged. He favored the election of Commissioners, to take the appointment of Police officers out of the hands of a political party.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, denied that the disorders or dangers to life in Washington have sprung from persons in pursuit of Federal appointments. He asked, in the name of God, was an indictment by the Black Republicans evidence against a man's character. Mercenaries were hired to go to Kansas and do the work of mischief. Robinson, who was indicted in Sacramento and fled to Kansas, was found among those engaged in outrage and murder. This was the sort of man that Mr. Stanton wanted to make Governor of Kansas, when he would not trust the President with the appointment of an auxiliary guard.

Other members spoke, but nothing of special interest was elicited. The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

The New-Bedford, Fort Schuyler, and Fort Snelling Land Sales—Evidences of a Grand Plunder Combination of New-York Politicians—The Tariff Committee—The Fight in the House, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 12, 1858.

A recent letter in the New-York *Herald*, purporting to be written here, and pretending to give a history of the sale, to Government, of some land in the vicinity of New-Bedford, for war purposes, has, most unfortunately for the apparent objects of the writer, excited inquiries which have resulted in exposing a clue to some very important and interesting developments. This letter undertook to explain how property, estimated by good judges to be worth at most no more than $200 per acre, should, upon being wanted by the Government, have suddenly appreciated to the value of $1,300 per acre, without implicating anybody in particular in a fraud upon the Secretary of War; but a single inquiry has thrown a wonderful amount of light upon the subject, thus involved in hopeless mystery by the *Herald* writer.

It appears from an inquiry directed to the proper quarter, that the person of whom the Secretary of War made that purchase of property at New-Bedford was a Mr. Bixby, of New-York, who conveyed the land and received the exceedingly handsome sum of $78,000 therefor. This instantly affords a probable clue to the whole transaction. Mr. Bixby is the head of a firm of which the Hon. John C. Mather and W. McIntyre are supposed to be silent members, and whose business as bonded warehousemen, under the favor of Mr. Collector Schell, is rightly supposed to be of quite a lucrative character. The additional circumstance that some time previous to the sale, Mr. Mather visited New-Bedford to take a look at the property in question, serves to confirm the suspicions already excited; in short, there are the strongest reasons to believe that the same parties who will appear to be involved in the Fort Schuyler speculation, when the report of the Investigating Committee is communicated to the House, also invented and practiced upon the Secretary of War this second, and, as it is believed, still grosser "game of speculation" at New-Bedford. It has been discovered, in addition, that these bold and successful plotters were also at the bottom of the Fort Snelling transaction; in fact, the same thread runs through each of these swindling performances, and in each case it comes home to a clique of about seven men, prominent as politicians, and having official position to back them, in New-York. The Custom-House is the head-quarters of this nest of speculators, and the influence of Mr. Collector Schell's position appears to have been the leading circumstance which gave them their good luck in disposing of their property to Government at such telling rates

sum of $90,000 was paid into the treasury by Mr. SCHELL for this property, which consisted of a fraction short of 9,000 acres, situated at the confluence of the Minnesota and Mississippi Rivers, five miles above St. Paul. Opinions vary greatly as to the success of this speculation; the Hon. ROBERT SMITH of Illinois, who moved the Committee of Investigation, testifying that the property was worth double or treble the sum paid for it; others saying that they would not take it now at the price given. There was a motive, however, for Mr. SMITH's action in the case, since he owns a large amount of land joining this reservation on the north, including the water power at St. Anthony's Falls; but whatever may be the success of the bargain, Mr. STEELE raised a large portion of the purchase-money among the parties in New-York who effected the Fort Snelling sale; it being said that $20,000 of the $150,000 paid out of the Treasury to Mr. SCHELL was paid back again on the Fort Snelling property. Other gentlemen, whose names I know, were interested in the affair, but as there is a contrariety of opinion as to its character, and it may turn out to be merely a fair business transaction with no elements of fraud about it, I refrain from connecting them publicly with the parties to the disgraceful operations of New-Bedford and Willett's Point. In the two latter cases, there appears to be little doubt that the Government has been most extensively and shamefully defrauded by somebody. The report of the Investigating Committee, of which Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN is Chairman, cannot fail to show how and by whom this was done in the Fort Schuyler case; and if their powers are enlarged so as to enable them to investigate the New-Bedford affair, they have already a clue which will lead them to correct conclusions in that also.

The fight,—or rather assault, for one party did all the fighting—in the House created quite a little sensation on the heels of an adjournment over to go to a funeral. Mr. HELPER, the individual who assaulted Mr. CRAIG, has been in a continual series of broils about his book, which he has thus managed to get advertised gratuitously. Last Summer sometime, he threatened the Washington *Union* and New-York *Journal of Commerce* with libel suits for publishing remarks concerning him of the same personal character as those contained in the speech of Senator BIGGS, but those journals withdrew the offensive allegations. It seems somewhat singular that he should have attacked CRAIG for the offence of BIGGS, especially as CRAIG is a seven-footer; but if HELPER did not show discretion, he did at least show pluck. The account given of the affair in the *Star* is absurdly incorrect. I saw it, and HELPER was "punishing" his antagonist very badly when they were separated. O.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 13.

No. 14.—Thomas Jackson *et al.*, owners of the steamboat *Metumpka, vs. Magustia* Steamboat.—Justice GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the Circuit Court for the Middle District of Alabama, with costs, and remanding the case for further proceedings.

No. 11.—Robert Taylor's Administrators *vs.* Nathan T. Carryl.—Reargument continued for both parties.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

Passage of the Canal Loan Bill in the Senate —The Lateral Canals—Loss of the Engineer Bill—Messrs. Bowen and Stranahan Confirmed as Police Commissioners, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 13, 1858.

The third reading of bills occupied the Senate to the exclusion of almost all other business, except what was done in Executive session.

In the House, the third reading of the bills which make up the Chancellor's Budget was the special order at 11 o'clock.

The first bill read was that to provide for a loan of $3,800,000, to be voted by the people at the next election. The following is the vote:

AYES—Messrs. *Armstrong*, Avery, Babbitt, Baker, D. B. Baldwin, *W. Baldwin*, Barnes, *Beach*, Bell, *Bleecker*, Bliss, C. Boughton, N. Bouton, Buffington, Case, *Chatfield*, Church, *Dyneman*, Edgerton, C. Estes, E. S. Esty, *Fitzgerald*, Frazee, Fullerton, *Gage*, Green, *Haggerty*, Halley, Hammond, *Hanford*, Hard, *Hart*, Holbrook, *Holmes*, Hubbard, Hutchinson, *J. H. Jones*, W. F. Jones, Labar, *Leflin*, *Loming*, *Lord. Lynch*, McIntosh, McKown, *McNett*, Mather, *Moore*, *Parsons*, Peck, Rawson, Richards, Robertson, *Seeley*, Sentell, *Speaker*, Staples, *Sutherland*, *Tappen*, Van Aernam, Van Horn, Van Valkenburgh, *Weir*, Wolford, *Woodworth*—65.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, ADAMS, Austin, BACHELLER, BECKER, *Chanler*, *Chauncey*, Collins, Copperoll, *Crain*, *Dayton*, *Delaney*, Duryea, *Enos*, Fish, *Garrison*, Gile, Goddard, Hall, *Hendrickson*, HODGE, HORTON, *Howell*, *J. H. Jones*, *T. Jones*, Kales, Knight, Lamb, LAW, *Lawrence*, Lewis, *McLean*, D. MILLER, *M. Miller*, *Mills*, *Osgood*, F. Palmer, J. S. Palmer, *Platt*, Raymond, REYNOLDS, RUSSELL, Sage, *Salisbury*, Shepard, *Stevenson*, *Strong*, *Voorhees*, *Wager*, *Watson*, *Weiant*, *Wheelock*, *Winne*, Wolcott.—54.

The affirmative vote was exactly the number required by the Constitution.

As the roll was first called there was a majority against the bill; but by dint of much drumming, and because the Deputy-Clerk, who called the roll, was very slow in making up the count, there was a sufficient number changed to turn the vote in favor of the bill. Mr. LANING, with whom the bill originated, on the first call, voted in the negative, but afterwards he changed to the affirmative, when he found that his vote would lose or carry the bill. It will be noticed that the Republican and Democratic vote was very much mixed, and that, with the exception of Dr. C. BOUGHTON, the Americans in a body voted against the bill.

After the result had been declared, the bill to reappropriate the moneys unexpended on the first day of January last, was next read. It provides that in the event of the loan for $3,800,000 being passed upon affirmatively by the people, the balance now unexpended shall be devoted exclusively to the completion of the lateral canals. The bill was passed by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Abbott, ADAMS, *Armstrong*, Austin, Avery, Babbitt, Baker, D. B. Baldwin, *W. Baldwin*, Barnes, *Beach*, BECKER, Bell, *Bleecker*, Bliss, N. Bouton, Buffington, Case, *Chatfield*, Church, *Dyneman*, Edgerton, C. Estes, E. S. Esty, *Fitzgerald*, Frazee, Fullerton, *Gage*, Green, *Haggerty*, Halley, Hammond, *Hanford*, Hard, *Hart*, HODGE, Holbrook, *Holmes*, *Hubbard*, Hutchinson, *J. H. Jones*, *T. Jones*, W. F. Jones, Knight, Labar, *Leflin*, *Loming*, LAW, *Lord*, *Lynch*, McIntosh, McKown, *McLean*, *McNett*, Mather, *M. Miller*, *Moore*, *Osgood*, *Parsons*, Peck, *Platt*, Rawson, REYNOLDS, Richards, Robinson, Sage, *Salisbury*, *Seeley*, Sentell, *Speaker*, Staples, *Sutherland*, *Tappen*, Van Aernam, Van Horn, Van Valkenburgh, *Weir*, *Wheelock*, *Winne*, Wolcott, Wolford, *Woodworth*—88

NAYS—BACHELLER, *Chanler*, *Chauncey*, *Dayton*, *Delaney*, *Garrison*, Goddard, Hall, *Hendrickson*, HORTON, *Howell*, Kales, Lamb, *Lawrence*, Lewis, D. MILLER, *Mills*, F. Palmer, J. S. Palmer, Raymond, RUSSELL, Shepard, *Strong*, *Voorhees*, *Wager*, *Watson*, *Weiant*—21.

The next bill of the series was the act to increase the efficiency of the Engineer's Department. Mr. BALDWIN made a motion to recommit, which motion was being discussed when the House adjourned. This bill in reality is the subject of a bitter contest between the Hards and the Softs. The Softs want the powers of the Contracting Board to be taken away and conferred upon the Canal Board, where they have a clear majority. Some of the Old American Republicans sympathize in this desire, because the Americans have two and the Young Americans one member of the Contracting Board. The Young American Republicans and the Hards are in opposition to this measure. It looks now as though Young America would be able to defeat the bill. The telegraph will probably give the result before this reaches you.

The Senate went into Executive Session at 12 o'clock, but remained with closed doors but a short time before legislative business was announced. In that time, it was understood that the Governor had obtained leave to withdraw the names of Messrs. BOWEN and STRANAHAN, nominated by him for confirmation as Police Commissioners.

At 12½ o'clock a motion was made that the Senate again go into Executive Session, the Private Secretary at the time being in the ante-room with a message from the Governor to be considered in Executive Session. The motion prevailed, and the Senate went into secret caucus.

The Message from the Governor was found to be a renomination of Messrs. BOWEN and STRANAHAN as Police Commissioners. Mr. STRANAHAN was confirmed by a vote of, Yeas, 16; Nays, 12, as follows, Americans in small caps, Republicans in Roman Democrats in Italic:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Boardman, Darling, Diven, Foote, Halsted, JOHNSON, Laflin, Loveland, NOXON, Paterson, STOW, Truman, J. A. Willard, Williams—16.

NAYS—Messrs. *Brandreth*, *Burhans*, *Ely*, *Mandeville*, *Pratt*, *Schell*, *Scott*, *Sloan*, *Smith*, *Spinola*, *Wadsworth*, *John D. Willard*—12.

Absent, JOHN C. MATHER and DOHERTY, Democrats; O. B. WHEELER, American, and W. A. WHEELER, Republican.

Mr. BOWEN was confirmed by a vote of Ayes 15 Nays 12, as follows:

Absent or not voting, SMITH, MATHER, DOHERTY, Democrats; TRUMAN, W. A. WHEELER, Republicans.

AYES—Messrs. Ames, Boardman, Darling, Diven Foote, Halsted, Hubbell, *Johnson*, Laflin, Loveland, Noxon, Paterson, *O. B. Wheeler*, J. A. Willard, Williams.—15.

NAYS—Messrs. *Brandreth*, *Burhans*, *Ely*, *Mandeville*, *Pratt*, *Schell*, *Scott*, *Sloan*, *Spinola*, *Stow*, *Wadsworth*, *John D. Willard*—12.

It is said that previous to the vote on these nominations, an arrangement was made by which Messrs BOWEN, NYE, STRANAHAN and STILLMAN agreed to vote for Mr. GEORGE BRIGGS, American, to be a Commissioner in place of P. PERIT, resigned. This rumor is probably correct. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Tuesday, April 13.

REPORTS.

To amend the law relative to Foreign Insurance Companies.

To incorporate the Youatt Lyceum, New-York.

Relative to the New-York Institution for the Blind.

To authorize the conveyance of land to the Woman's State Hospital.

Legalizing the action of the Supervisors of New-York relative to HENRY TIMSON.

For the consideration of the Broadway Parallel Railroad bill.

Relative to the formation of Gas Light Companies.

Relative to limited partnerships.

Relative to jurors in Kings County.

The bill to prevent masquerades in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn was passed.

The bill to submit to the people the question of a call of a Convention to revive and amend the Constitution, was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the map of the City of New-York.

To convey certain lots of land in the State to the Woman's Hospital, New-York.

To extend the act incorporating the Firemen of New-York to 1880.

The Senate, at 2½ o'clock, confirmed Messrs. BOWEN and STRANAHAN, in the supposed understanding that the Hon. GEORGE BRIGGS, of the Ninth Ward of the City of New-York, is to be nominated by the Board in place of Mr. PERIT.

The debate on the Engineers' bill continued warmly till the adjournment, and no question taken.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The bill to make appropriations for the canal debt and to maintain the canals during the fiscal year, was passed.

Mr. SMITH asked the consent of the Senate to report the evidence and a bill from the Special Committee to investigate the affairs of Castle Garden, objected to.

Mr. SMITH then asked to have the papers locked up in an iron safe, as several of the papers of the Committee had been already stolen.

EVENING SESSION.

The concurrent resolutions reducing the canal tolls as recommended by the Canal Board, was passed by a unanimous vote.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the People's Loan and Relief Company.

To amend the act defining the fire limits of the Eastern District of Brooklyn.

To incorporate the American School of Mines.

The concurrent resolutions for discriminating canal tolls were laid on the table.

That Professor BACHE perfect his map of New-York Harbor and land adjacent.

That the Quarantine Commissioners cause a survey to be made at the entrance of the Harbor of New-York or Raritan Bay, to ascertain whether, and at what cost, an island or block of land can be constructed sufficient for Quarantine purposes. Adopted.

Mr. BRANDRETH was added to the Committee to inquire into the sanitary laws and their enforcement in New-York. A resolution asking grants of land from Congress for the construction of a canal around Niagara Falls was laid on the table.

BILLS PASSED.

To prevent frauds in assessments for local improvements in New-York and Brooklyn.

To amend the law relative to married women insuring the lives of their husbands.

For the relief of the Westchester County Railroad Company.

To amend the charter of the Harlem Railroad Company.

Relative to highways in Kings, Queens and Suffolk Counties.

Half-past Seven o'clock P. M.—To amend the law relative to United Partnerships.

The Senate concurred in the Assembly's amendments to the resolutions reducing Canal tolls on Stoves.

The bill to incorporate the New-York Pneumatic Power Company was ordered to a third reading.

The Chemung Canal Lock Enlargement bill passed, the cost estimated at $320,000.

The bill to provide for a registry of liens on canal boats passed. Also, the bill to continue the New-York Common School Commission.

In the Senate, to day, Mr. SICKLES was warmly greeted by his old associates.

ASSEMBLY.... ALBANY, Tuesday, April 13.

The Commissioners of the Code of Laws, Messrs DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, CURTIS NOYES, and A. W. BRADFORD, submitted their first report.

As the special order, the bill for the loan of $3,800,000 came up for a final reading.

Mr. WAGER moved to recommit, and to strike out the enacting clause. He did so to delay the passage of the bill until the measures connected with it could be acted upon. Looking at the past, he had no confidence in the future, and whatever political party was in power, unless checks and restrictions could be placed around the expenditure of money, he would never vote for this loan.

Mr. PARSONS hoped that no such delay would take place, but that the bill be passed at once.

Mr. MCNETT opposed the passage of the Loan bill until the Engineer's bill transferring the power from the Contracting to the Canal Board could be acted upon; this was a large amount of money to be raised, and while he favored the completion of the Erie Canal he would not increase the public debt so largely, unless proper restrictions were placed around the expenditure.

Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH said that this was the ninety-ninth day of the session; to-morrow the constitutional limit expires. He was astonished at this late day to find Democrats who had initiated this canal policy, after a solemn pledge to take the final vote to-day, to propose to postpone this bill for the consideration of unimportant matter; was it a trick of the Democracy to drive bills over and resort to the old stop policy? They had professed to be the friends of the Canal, and now at the close of the session, by a mere trick, they sought to drive these measures over, and leave the Canals bankrupt. He believed that the Republicans were almost unanimous in favor of this bill, and he hoped it would now be read.

The Speaker took the floor, and in a forcible and eloquent speech attacked this attempt to drive off the final reading of this important measure. He desired to say that, if he stood isolated as a member of the Democratic Party, he would still remain true as a friend to the canals. By no action of his should this measure be shrouded in the habiliaments of death, and laid away in the grave for ever. He recognized in this opposition the influence of that power which stretched its iron bonds not only over the surface of the State, but over the energies and liberties of the people. He called upon the House to mark the first muttering of thunder; it came from the railroad interests of this House; from their hands came the blow to strike down the interests of the canal and leave her bankrupt. He called upon the House not to suffer this miserable subterfuge to defeat this important measure.

Mr. GILES BOUGHTON spoke strongly in favor of tolling the railroads, declaring his belief that the people of the State first demanded this measure of relief, and would then be content to bear the taxation for the canal completion.

Mr. WOOLFORD moved the previous question—the third reading of the bill—which was ordered, and the bill passed by 65 to 54.

The bill to transfer the moneys from the Erie to the lateral canals then passed, by ayes 88, nays 27.

The next bill read was the bill to increase the efficiency of the Engineer's Department.

Mr. W. BALDWIN moved to recommit for amendments.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The budget introduced by the Committee of Ways and Means, in a series of bills, was knocked to pieces by the defeat of the two principal measures; the engineer's bill and floating debt bill. The former sought to transfer from the Contracting Board to the Canal Board and State Engineer the entire power over the appointments. The latter had for its object to transfer to the Canal Board all power over contracts, and to transfer certain powers of the Auditor to the Comptroller.

The first bill was badly defeated, by Ayes, 30; Nays, 82. A reconsideration of the vote was moved, and the Committee made a strong effort to induce the House to lay that motion on the table, but the House refused. The motion to reconsider was lost by 30 to 71. The second bill was recommitted for amendment. The bill to repeal the Contracting Board law of last Winter was next put on its final reading, and lost by 52 to 61.

The bill to confirm the grant of the Common Council of New-York for the Ninth-avenue Railroad, came up for a final reading.

Mr. EMANS moved to recommit the bill, on the ground that a perpetual injunction existed against the road.

Mr. CHATFIELD opposed the recommittal.

Mr. MOORE moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the bill passed by 88 to 9.

BILLS PASSED.

For the relief of the Mechanics', North River and the Grocers' Banks of New-York.

For the protection and civilization of the St. Regis tribe of Indians.

Mr. WIENE moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill to legalize the resolutions of the New-York Supervisors of October 5, 1857, relative to certain contracts, was lost.

Mr. DELANEY strongly opposed the motion, which was carried, and the bill passed.

During the session the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES was in the chamber, and occupied a seat at the Speaker's desk, by invitation of Speaker ALVORD.

Albany City Election.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 13.

Our charter election to-day has resulted in the election of the Union Anti-Lecompton candidate for Mayor, ELI PERRY, by about 140 majority. The Union Police-Justice is also elected. The other officers are in doubt. The Common Council is about equally divided. The Democrats broke up the ballot-boxes in the Ninth Ward, in the Upper District, and general fighting was carried on all over the city during the day.

The Anti-Lecompten men are parading the streets to-night with a band of music, and cheering loudly.

From St Louis.

IMPORTANT ARMY MOVEMENTS—MATTERS IN KANSAS—NEWS FROM NEW-MEXICO, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 13.

The Leavenworth correspondent of the *Republican* says that Messrs RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL have received orders to start one hundred and ten trains and twenty-six wagons for Utah. These trains take upwards of 3,000 teamsters and 11,000 mules.

A company of Sappers and Miners from West Point had reached Fort Leavenworth.

The entire force at Fort Leavenworth, on the 9th inst., consisted of twelve companies of Artillery, three of Infantry, and two of Dragoons. Horses and mules were arriving rapidly. Two hundred and six teams were reported as ready for service.

HOFFMAN's command had passed Fort Kearney and was rapidly pushing onward.

A movement of the troops to occupy a post in the new district of Platte to guard the route would take place in a few days.

The same correspondent says that a letter was in circulation for signatures, asking that General CALHOUN should be insured safety against personal violence in case he should return to reopen the Surveyor-General's office. Mayor ADAMS was among the signers of the letter.

The State Central Committee had issued a call for a Delegate Convention to nominate officers under the Leavenworth Constitution. It will be held at Topeka on the 25th inst., and the sense of the people taken as to who shall be United States Senators. The Convention is to consist of one hundred Delegates, apportioned among the counties on a basis of 21,000 votes to the State.

The Santa Fé mail has arrived with dates to the 13th ult.

RICHARD H. TOMPKINS had been appointed Attorney-General, *vice* THEODORE WHEAT, resigned.

The District Court, Judge BENEDICT presiding, commenced its Spring session at Santa Fé on the 8th ult.

The Utah and Navago Indians had failed to conclude a treaty of peace. The Utahs, assisted by the Arrapahoes, intended to attack the Navagos at the next moon.

The details of the murders and outrages committed in Donna Anna County are given.

The letting of the contracts to supply the Subsistence Department of the Army took place on the 4th inst.

New-Jersey Town Elections.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, April 13.

JOSEPH WOOD, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, and the whole city Democratic ticket, with a majority of the Council, has been elected. The majority on the city ticket is about 150.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J., Tuesday, April 13.

At the charter election held in this city, yesterday, the entire Anti-Lecompton ticket was elected by about 200 majority.

PATERSON, N. J., Tuesday, April 13.

The Democratic Mayor of this place is reelected by 64 majority.

Ship Mountain Wave Ashore.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 13.

The ship *Mountain Wave*, from Charleston for Boston, went ashore this morning at 11 o'clock, at the mouth of Scituate harbor. A steamer has gone to her assistance, and we expect to have the particulars shortly.

Important from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, April 12.

Advices fom Tampico state that that thirteen prominent Mexican reactionists had been captured by Governor GARZA, while attempting to land from the British mail steamer. GARZA had fired on an American vessel, from which he had endeavored to extort double duties.

Commissioner Cholwell and the Police Appointments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 13, 1858.

SIR: In your issue yesterday you made me and my relatives the subject of a grossly abusive personal attack; and, to inflame the indignity, you gave to the assault the greatest prominence you could, by making it the editorial leader for the day. I believe it has been considered due to the readers of a public journal to devote its leading column to leading events, or matters of general concern. In this respect you probably hold opinions peculiar to yourself. But your attack was the more unjustifiable, because you had only twenty-four hours before published in your own paper a complete refutation of the libelous charges of Senator SPINOLA, which you have again willfully reiterated, and with an evident desire to work what injury you could to my good name as a citizen in this community, and to the good name of my relatives.

Of course, Sir, if you assume the right thus to deal with the character of your fellow-citizens, you will concede to them the same right to be heard, and give them the same chance to speak through the same channel. So far as Senator SPINOLA's statements concern me, or my brother, or my brother-in-law, *they are entirely false.* Neither of those gentlemen "has been drawing $800 a year of the public money for nothing." They have been constantly occupied in the faithful discharge of the duties for which they were detailed by the authorities. Nor is it true that I "put in my answer" to this libel "in the shape of an affidavit signed by Mr. BRUSH." I put in no answer; the affidavit of Mr. BRUSH was his own work, made while I was out of town, and entirely without my knowledge. But it answered its purpose, as the oath of an honest man will always disprove the reckless assaults of a libeler.

You add that for anything you know to the contrary Mr. BRUSH and Mr. CHOLWELL (my brother) are very worthy men in their way, &c." Well, Sir, I am glad they are very worthy, and that their way is one which commands the respect of the community. This flippant manner of dealing with the reputation of citizens is perhaps allowable, and even commendable, in your opinion. But the better class of your readers think that the public Press should be used for higher purposes than to interfere with the private affairs, or cast slurs and suspicions over the private reputations of individuals.

But, there is one point in your article worthy of attention, because you put it on public grounds. You say "that, considering the relationship in which they (BRUSH and CHOLWELL) stand to one of the Commissioners, their appointment to the force at all was a very improper proceeding." Also, "it is most disreputable that in any such organization, an officer of Mr. CHOLWELL's position should have his brother and brother in-law in the ranks." And you close up by saying that—"We are very sorry that two such near relations of Mr. CHOLWELL have no better way of making a livelihood than by serving as policemen"—and then you charge the holding of office by my relatives as *a fraud I have committed on the public.* This is pretty bold language, Mr. Editor. In the first place, you must know that *the Board of Commissioners* are responsible for their appointments, and if you have blame to lay, you should lay it on the right shoulders. It often happens in such bodies, as in cabinets, that friends of one Secretary or member, are appointed to office as a token of regard, without the knowledge even, much less the application, of the member himself.

But, Sir, suppose you put the whole responsibility on me—I can stand it. If I have the power to serve a friend, and I turn my back on him, I am branded as among the basest of men. What President or Secretary at Washington, when in power, has not appointed under him young men, or old friends, or relatives, whom he could trust? And rake over the world's history, and show me that mankind has ever considered this kind of natural gratitude and generosity base. On the contrary it is base not to do it.

I am no advocate for *nepotism.* But if I can serve a friend I shall do it, whether it be at my post as one of the Commissioners of Police in New-York, or in any other capacity, public or private. And as for my relatives, I am not ashamed of them, nor are they excluded from my affections or regards.

You think it disreputable in "one of my position to have relatives in the ranks" of the Police. Here we differ. I think it quite as honorable to fight in the ranks, in a good cause, as it is to wear a title. The best Generals have risen from the ranks.

This needless *slur* you cast upon the business of a Policeman will not help to raise the character of that body. But I am glad to know that our best citizens entertain higher ideas of the respectability of that pursuit. The Police are the guardians of the lives, the peace and the property of a million of people; and I see no difference in the respectability of issuing an order from our Board in Broome-street, or in executing it in a distant part of the City. Unless our citizens entertain higher ideas of the respectability of a Policeman's duty and station than you do, woe to our City in the time to come!

Your obedient servant, JACOB CHOLWELL,
Commissioner of Police.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICK'S PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—PHOTOGRAPHS, HALLOTYPES, DAGUERREOTYPES and AMBROTYPES in every style.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A retired physician, seventy-five years of age, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, coughs, colds and general debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

COATES' IMPROVED PORTABLE GAS WORKS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Giving the most beautiful, economical and convenient light ever offered to the public

These machines will be erected in any part of the United States, Canada or West Indies, under the careful supervision of Mr. COATES, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Descriptive pamphlets, references to numerous parties having them now in use, and all other information, furnished on application to

DAN'L WADSWORTH & Co.,
No. 168 Pearl-st., corner Pine.

[Advertisement.]

ARE YOU LOW-SPIRITED?—Do you feel melancholy? Never fancy there is "No balm in Gilead." Go witness, this afternoon, "The Heart of the World," the new drama by Mr. WATKINS, at Barnum's Museum. It will cheer you up, and make you light-hearted and joyous. Or go and see "The Dream at Sea," to-night, at the Museum; and remember that the inimitable India-Rubber Man displays his marvelous ability there both this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Mr. E. BLANCHARD, with his highly trained dogs, is to appear again to-night at PURDY's National Theatre, in the beautiful drama of the "Cattle Stealers, or the Drover and his Dogs." This will be followed by the new comic pantomime of the "Necromancer," with Mr. G. L. FOX and the CARLO Family. To be followed by the drama of the "Middy Ashore," and conclude with the farce of "Fortune's Frolic."

[Advertisement.]

REFINED GAS OIL.—We are now prepared to supply our Refined Resin Oil in any quantity. It will be found the purest and richest oil for gas in market, and adapted to the different Portable GAS Machines now in use, and at as low rates.

DAN'L WADSWORTH & Co.,
No. 168 Pearl-st.

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of nervous suffering, will send (free) to assist others, a copy of the prescription and a supply of the remedy. Direct the Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 186 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—By a special ukase of the late Emperor of Russia, these medicines have been admitted into public hospitals, throughout the Empire. The pills are used in the Russian army as a specific for cholera and diarrhœa, and the ointment as the best dressing for wounds.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Bankers, brokers, jewelers and others who require a burglar as well as fire-proof safe, can satisfy themselves that LILLIE's Chilled Iron Safe is the only reliable burglar-proof Safe in the market, by calling upon FAIRBANKS & Co., Agents, No. 189 Broadway.

☞ **The Everett Hat,**
Imported by
VYSE & SONS,
Finished and for sale by
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
No. 45 Broadway.

☞ **Italian Braid Hats.**
The last shipments of this superior manufactured STRAW HAT for this season's trade have now been received and are being finished by the undersigned on the HAVELOCK BLOCK.
A comparison of the above with the Swiss manufacture of last year is respectfully solicited.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO., No. 45 Broadway.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Boots and Shoes.**
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT OF GOOD BOOTS AND SHOES IN THE CITY IS AT
BROOKS'
No. 575 Broadway and No. 150 Fulton-st.

☞ **S. C. Herring & Co.'s Fire-Proof Champion** Safe Warerooms and office removed to No. 251 Broadway. The above premises have been enlarged and fitted for the exclusive sale of these celebrated Safes. The room are the most extensive, and the assortment the largest in the world. Persons in want of Fire or Burglar-Proof Safes are invited to call and examine.
S. C. HERRING & CO.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.**—Wigs and Toupees.—Largest stock in the World.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all others; this is the only place where these things are properly understood and made.

☞ **Household Furniture.**—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., store No. 23 Nassau-st, between Pine and Cedar sts., will give their personal attention to the sale of household furniture at the residence of families removing or declining housekeeping during the season. They will also have regular weekly sales at their store for the convenience of those desiring this medium of sale.

☞ **Boots! Shoes!! Gaiters!!!**
(Established in 1828.)
LORIN BROOKS, original introducer of the Patent Metallic Shank and Congress Gaiters, is still manufacturing superior Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters, at his original and only establishment, No. 188 Fulton, opposite Church-st. LORIN BROOKS & SON.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Side-board or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt, No. 192 Pearl st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ **Household Furniture.**—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO., having removed to their new salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, will give their personal attention to the sale of household furniture at the residence of families removing or declining housekeeping during the season, on reasonable terms: and prompt returns made in all sales.

☞ **Hunt, Webster & Co.'s**
Improved Tight-stitch Sewing Machines.
For all manufacturing purposes and for family use, are deemed preferable to any other machine.
HUNT, WEBSTER & CO., No. 469 Broadway.

☞ **Removal.**—The Elliptic Bed-Spring Co. have removed to their new office, No. 378 Broadway. The most comfortable, durable and economical spring bed in the world may be seen at the Company's office. Retail price, $6. Also, for sale by dealers and merchants throughout the country.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, only Four Shillings a** box, black or brown, the best in use. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st., and all druggists.' Also, Infallible Ointment, well known for removing dandruff, restoring the hair, &c.

☞ **Barthol's Sewing Machines**—For tailors, pant, vest, dress-makers and general use. Office No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st.
These machines make excellent work.—*New-York Sun.*

MARRIED.

WITHERS—FRANKLIN.—In this City, on Monday, April 12, by the Rev. Dr. Verren, ALFRED D. WITHERS, son of Reuben Withers, Esq., to ANNIE GRACE, daughter of Walter M. Franklin, Esq., all of this City.

MORTIMER—BATES.—At North Haven, Conn., on Tuesday, April 13, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. Joseph Scott, BENJAMIN M. MORTIMER, of Brooklyn, L. I., to SARAH M. BATES, of the former place.

DIED.

WHITNEY.—In this City, on Monday, April 12, the Hon. THOMAS R. WHITNEY, in the 51st year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 199 East Broadway, on Thursday, April 15, at 2 o'clock P. M. His relatives, friends, friends of the family, chancery and members of the O. U. A., are respectfully invited to attend.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 13, of scarlet fever JOHN L. TAYLOR, youngest son of Nelson and Mary A. Taylor, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 155 Clinton-st., without further invitation.

DRAPER.—In this City, on Monday evening, April 12, LORENZO DRAPER, Jr., of Paris, France, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th av. and 10th st., on Thursday morning, April 15, at 9 o'clock, without further invitation.

FOSTER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, April 13, after a short illness, ANDREW, eldest son of Frederic G and Emily Foster, aged 11 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 13 East 15th st., on Thursday morning, April 15, at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation.

PLACE.—In this City, on Sunday evening, April 11, CHARLES PLACE, Sen., aged 64 years, 4 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 9 Allen-st., on Wednesday, April 14, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to to Greenwood.

MORISON.—In this City, on on Monday morning, April 12, after a short illness, Dr. NEAL MORISON, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends, and those of his brother, John Morison, are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 907 2d av., between 58th and 59th sts., on Wednesday afternoon, April 14, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

MOUNTAIN.—In this City, on Sunday, April 11, of inflammation of the lungs, Mr. CHARLES H. MOUNTAIN, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 123 West 24th-st, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

BORST.—In this City, on Sunday, April 11, MATILDA CORNELIA, youngest daughter of John B. and Elisabeth Borst, in the 6th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 27 Madison av., on Wednesday, April 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CLARK.—In this City, on Monday, April 12, of consumption, Capt. CORNELIUS CLARK, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, and also the members of the Washington Chapter of the O. U. A., No. 2, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, April 14, at his late residence, corner of 40th st. and 4th-av., at 2½ o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Elizabeth, N. J.

HANSEN.—At Harlem, on Monday April 13, of consumption, LOUIS G. HANSEN, aged 29 years, 7 months and 2 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Manhattan Presbyterian Church, on Thursday, April 15, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

GODFREY.—In Williamsburg, on Sunday, April 11, at his residence, THOMAS GODFREY, in his 41st year, eldest son of J. J. Godfrey, Esq., surgeon, Liverpool, England. Also, at the same place, on Tuesday, April 13, SAMUEL HASKINS, only child (and last of seven) of Thomas (deceased) and Sarah Ellen Godfrey, aged 13 months.

Their funeral will take place from St. Mark's Church, Williamsburg, on Thursday, April 15, at 10 o'clock A. M., when the members of the Church, and relatives and friends of the deceased, are respectfully invited to attend, previous to removal of their remains to Mount Olivet Cemetery.

☞ Liverpool papers please copy.

BRENNAN.—In Williamsburg, on Tuesday morning, April 13, of whooping cough, GEORGE, son of George S. and S. Elizabeth Brennan, aged 7¾ months.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, April 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 197 South 2d-st., Williamsburg.

RYER.—At Fort Washington, on Tuesday, April 13 of disease of the brain, TUNIS RYER, in the 54th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Fort Washington, on Thursday afternoon, April 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.

TRACY.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, April 13, Mrs. SARAH H. TRACY, widow of the late John Tracy, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday next, at 3 o'clock, at No. 332 Plane-st. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

RUSSELL.—At Orange, N. J., on Saturday, April 10, MARY E., wife of Wm. D. Russell, and

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD
OF
RICH GLOSSY HAIR,
COMPLETELY PRESERVED
TO THE GREATEST AGE.

And who that is gray would not have it restored to former color; or bald, but would have the growth restored; or troubled with dandruff and itching, but would have it removed; or troubled with scrofula, scald head or other eruptions, but would be cured; or with sick head ache, (neuralgia,) but would be cured? It will also remove all blotches from the face and skin. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will do all this—see circular and the following:

ANN ARBOR, Nov. 5, 1856.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I have heard much said of the wonderful effects of your Hair Restorative, but having been so often cheated by quackery and quack nostrums, hair dyes, &c., I was disposed to place your Restorative in the same category with the thousand and one loudly-trumpeted quack remedies, until I met you in Lawrence County some months since, when you gave me such assurance as induced the trial of your Restorative in my family—first by my good wife, whose hair had become very thin and entirely white, and before exhausting one of your large bottles her hair was restored nearly to its original beautiful brown color, and had thickened and become beautiful and glossy upon and entirely over the head; she continues to use it, not simply because of its life beautifying effects upon the hair, but because of its healthful influence upon the head and mind. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative with my family and friends are using your Restorative with the happiest effects; therefore, my skepticism and doubts as to reference to its character and value are entirely reserved, and I can and do most cordially and confidently recommend its use by all who would have their hair restored from white or gray (by reason of sickness or age) to original color and beauty, and by all young persons who would have their hair beautiful and glossy.

Very truly and gratefully yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

FRIEND WOOD: It was a long time after I saw you at Bidwell before I got the bottle of Restorative for which you gave me an order upon your agent in Detroit, and when I got it we concluded to try it on Mrs. Mann's hair, as the surest test of its power. It has done all that you assured me it would do; and others of my family and friends, having witnessed its effects, are now using and recommending its use to others as entitled to the highest consideration you claim for it. Again, very respectfully and truly, yours, SOLOMON MANN.

CARLYLE, Ill., June 29, 1853.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. My hair was becoming, as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his Restorative it has resumed its original color, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.

S. BREESE, Ex-Senator, U. S.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

PATENT LIGHTS
FOR
VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec 15, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan. 19, 1858.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at THOS. BURNS, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders, and all iron work appertaining to buildings.

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

"200." CHAMBERS-STREET. "200."

SMOKED HAMS.
SMOKED SHOULDERS.
SMOKED BEEF.
MESS PORK, PRIME PORK,
At lowest cash prices.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS,
No. 200 Chambers-st.,
Near Erie Railroad Depôt.

L. W. LEEDS'
HOT-WATER FURNACE.

The first entirely successful and thoroughly practical application of the elegant, healthful and economical system of heating through the medium of hot water.

WE HAVE THOROUGHLY TESTED THESE HEATERS in various situations, and find them entirely efficient in the severest weather. They are very durable, have few water joints. DO NOT LEAK, NEED NO REPAIRS, ARE EASILY MANAGED, DO NOT SHRINK OR INJURE THE FURNITURE AND WOOD-WORK OF THE BUILDING, AND CAN NEVER SET THEM ON FIRE, and possess many advantages over long circuitous coils of steam-pipes or radiators.

They may be seen in operation at our warerooms. ESTIMATES AND PLANS for warming and ventilating, either by hot water, steam or warm air, made out at short notice. GEO. L. CANNON, No. 406 Broadway.

TO DRUGGISTS.—THE ATTENTION OF THE trade is solicited to the balance of my stock, which, as it must positively be closed out previous to the 1st of May, is offered at prices much below cost of importation. The stock includes a general assortment of toilet articles, viz., brushes, combs, extracts in bulk, odor cases, cosmetics, portemonnaies, &c., &c.; also counters, desks and show cases, cheap. A. W. GABAUDAU, No. 61 Maiden-lane.

LEAKY ROOFS—LEAKY ROOFS—LEAKY roofs repaired and warranted water-tight. Cement furnished by the barrel. JOSEPH DITTO & CO., General Office No. 378 Broadway, corner White-st.

LONG ISLAND POTTERY—DEPOT NO. 82 Nassau st. New-York. Ornamental CHIMNEY-TOPS, Sconeware DRAIN-PIPES, Garden Vases, &c., &c. EDWARD H. QUIN.

W. E. BRIGGS, SOLE AGENT FOR THE genuine Gibson's syrup, No. 30 Vesey-st. pier, west Washington market. See Gibson's affidavit in last week's *Times* and *Herald*.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS—A SPLENDID OPportunity offers for any person or persons who desire to commence the business of first class hotel keeping upon an extensive scale; an opportunity that is very convenient, and to proper persons the premises will be favorably leased, and the furniture and fixtures complete and perfect, which cost One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, sold upon very favorable terms; say one-fifth cash and the balance on time, secured. No extra expense necessary to commence operations. No communications noticed unless accompanied with real name and reference, with particulars as to responsibility and capability, all of which will be strictly confidential, and if satisfactory an interview will be arranged. Address WM. W. E. RUPERT, Post-Office, New-York.

BOOKSTORE FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, good-will and fixtures of the old and well known Bookselling Establishment No. 222 Broadway, corner of ANN-st. together with the lease of the premises, which secures them at a very moderate rent.

The above valuable situation presents the most favorable opportunity for bookselling enterprise that has offered for years. The business has been a successful operation for fifteen years and can be shown to be prosperous; and as a retail or a Gift Enterprise stand, the location is unequaled by any other in the City. Apply to W. A. TOWNSEND, late Stringer & Townsend, No. 222 Broadway, New-York, under the American Museum.

TO IRON-FOUNDERS, &c.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The foundry situated in the village of Sing Sing, N. Y., and generally known as the Vredenburgh Foundry, within 300 feet of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt. On the premises are extensive buildings with steam engine, cupola, moulding sand, &c.; also, patterns for stoves, furnaces, &c. To a good and responsible tenant it will be let low. For further particulars, apply to the Washington Oil Co., No. 16 Broadway, or CHARLES L. JONES, Sing Sing.

STARCH FACTORY FOR SALE.—THE Crooked Creek Starch Factory, at Madison, Ind., advertised to be sold 3d April inst., on foreclosure of mortgage, was (in consequence of some informal proceedings) unavoidably adjourned to 15th May next, at which time the sale will positively take place. For the particulars, address T. T. CRITENDEN, Madison, Ind., or JOHN WARNE, No. 262 Greenwich-st., New-York.

BOOKSTORE FOR SALE—LOCATED IN ONE of the most thriving towns of interior New-York. It has done a prosperous business for 15 years, and offers an unusual chance to any one desiring to embark in the trade. The present proprietor can refer to his own success for its business value. Address inquiries to BOOKSELLER, care of A. S. Barnes & Co., No. 51 John-st., New York, to whom reference may be made.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—60,000 feet of Ashler and Rubble Ashler Free-Stone, suitable for churches and other buildings, now quarried and ready for delivery, at short notice, by the Jersey Little Falls Manufacturing Company. Also 10,000 tons building stone. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 1 Hanover Buildings, New York.

ICE FOR SALE.—SEVERAL HUNDRED TONS of clear water ice, from 8 to 10 inches thick, mostly in cakes 2 feet square; will be delivered at any wharf in New-York, Brooklyn or Jersey City, in lots from 25 to 100 tons at a few days notice. If sold immediately the price will be very low. Apply to J. LOMAS, Fishkill Landing.

BAKERY FOR SALE—IN A FLOURISHING village, a short distance from the City; has been doing an extensive business for several years past. This is an excellent opportunity for an enterprising man. Apply to J. DAVIDSON, No. 98 Broad st.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET—NO. 93 GRAND-st., Williamsburg. Cupola, steam engine, sand, and everything complete for moulding. The floor is 40 by 106 feet. For further particulars, inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 2 to 4 P. M.

PARTNER IN THE DRUG BUSINESS.—A party who has been doing a successful business for the last five years is desirous of taking a partner. Location, Canada West. Capital required, $12,000. Address, for particulars, Box No. 1,544 Post-Office, New-York.

TO LET—THE RIPPOWAM IRON FOUNDRY, AT Stamford, Conn., with steam and water power, having commodious apartments attached, well adapted for manufacturing purposes. For particulars inquire at the Morgan Iron Works, foot of 9th-st, E. R., New-York.

TO LET.—A GOOD CHANCE FOR HOTEL KEEPERS.—A well-known house of Summer resort, in the vicinity of the most noted Mineral Springs in New-Jersey. Apply to THEODORE V. COOK, room No. 34, No. 52 Exchange-place.

COAL YARD FOR SALE—WITH FIXTURES, Sheds, &c. Inquire No. 754 Washington-st., corner Bethune.

FOR SALE—SODA WATER MANUFATORY—ALL the tools, fountains, generator, steam-engine, &c., &c., and good will of the business. Also horse and wagon. Apply to C. W. SINCLAIR, No. 5 Pine st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—On Washington-square. No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opens the Fourth Term of its Fifteenth Academic Year on Monday, April 19, 1858.

Pupils are received at the beginning as well as at advanced periods of their course—are charged only from the day of entering, and are thoroughly prepared for business or college amid associations and under influences of a highly desirable character.

The Commercial, Classical, Mathematical, English and Foreign Language Departments are complete in all their appointments. Ten Professors and Instructors are associated with the Principals in conducting the education of their pupils.

Parents unacquainted with this Institution are referred to the following, among the one hundred and fifty well-known present patrons of it:

Rev. George Potts, D. D.	Mr. Cortlandt Palmer,
Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer,	Joel B. Post, Esq.,
Hon. Henry E. Davies,	Joseph Worster, M. D.,
Mr. Lewis E. Haggous,	J. C. Forrester, M. D.,
Mr. Horace H. Day,	E. V. Haughwout,
Mr. Fred L. Talcott,	Hon. William Tucker, &c.

GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., } Principals.
JAMES FANNING, A. M., }

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS—ELM PARK, Litchfield, Conn., JAMES RICHARDS, D. D., Principal, C. A. SWIFT, A. B., of Yale College, and JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., of Princeton College, assistants. Resident teacher of French in the family. Instruction and discipline thorough, and directed to the manly and independent activity of each pupil. The accommodations are superior and terms moderate. Summer session commences May 3. Boys will return to school under charge of a teacher from the 27th-st Depôt. For circulars, address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., 20 Nassau-st.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEW ROCHELLE, NINETEEN MILES FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, VIA NEW-YORK & NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The Summer term of this School will commence on Monday, May 3. The terms are, for lads under 12 years of age, studying the English branches, $150 a year. Those of the classical department $200 per annum. This institution has been established for a limited number, and in operation 6 years. Persons desirous of an interview with the Principal will leave their address with A. H. LOCKWOOD, Esq., No. 160 Broadway.

R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

RAVENSWOOD INST'TUTE, L. I.—(OPposite 70th-st.) reopens May 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the principal and teachers, form a family circle, in which every opportunity is improved for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars may be had from WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, and possessing the benefits of its invigorating air. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year (no extras.) Next term commences April 27. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE supplies schools with teachers; the American School Institute supplies schools with pupils; the American School Institute supplies teachers with positions; the American School Institute supplies parents and guardians with school circulars gratuitously; the American School Institute is located at No. 346 Broadway, room No. 2.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia Co., three miles from Hudson City. Board and tuition, $40 per term. Prof. FLACK is at the International Hotel, No. 365 Broadway, before 9 o'clock A. M. and after 6 o'clock P. M. each day. Call and see him, or drop him a line and he will call and see you.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c.—THE subscriber gives instruction in the above branches, in his rooms, No. 805 Broadway, corner 11th-st. Hours from 7 to 9 P. M. HIRAM DIXON, Accountant to the Adams Express Company, Freeman & Co., California Express, and the Academy of Music. Ornamental Penmanship, in every variety, executed to order, on reasonable terms.

BOYS PREPARING FOR BUSINESS MAY learn more in one month at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, than in three months at school. They will be trained into manly business habits, become quick in figures, rapid business writers and practical book keepers. Terms $15, or $5 each branch, for seats secured now. Regular terms, $25.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Pleasantly located, easy of access, course of instruction thorough and systematic and designed to prepare pupils for active business pursuits. Terms, $140 per annum. Circulars, containing full particulars, references, &c., at No. 76½ Chatham-st., or by addressing the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

WOLCOTT INSTITUTE, LITCHFIELD CONN.—REV. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., RECTOR—Summer session of this Family School for boys, commences May 5. Home comforts, parental discipline, personal care, and judicious cultivation of health, mind and manners, are the characteristics of this Institution. For circulars address the Rector.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, Algebra, Geometry, Greek and Latin taught at reduced prices all this week at PAINE'S Academies, Nos. 62 Bowery and 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. These are not only the largest but cheapest schools in New-York. Mr. P. being assisted by four experienced teachers both day and evening.

A. C. I.—CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—THE REV. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal of the Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y., will take charge of students, (male or female,) at the Catskill boat, on the afternoon of Tuesday, May 4, at 4 o'clock. Terms—Board and tuition in all English branches, $32 50 per quarter. Circulars at No 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 39th semi-annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 7. Circulars can be obtained of RICE & ANDREWS, No 289 Broadway; WILLIAM WORSE, No. 68 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office, and No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, and of the Principal, D. S. ROWE.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.—Next session will commence May 6. Circulars can be obtained at No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York, or by addressing

C. G. HAZELTINE, } Principals.
J. A. FOWLER, }

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO GIVE INSTRUCTION in English, French, Music and Drawing to a class of ten or twelve pupils residing in the vicinity of New-York, or would go to a good location for establishing a school. Address, for one week, TEACHER, No. 231 West 35th-st., first house east of 9th-av.

ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOKkeeping, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. The subscriber will receive new pupils daily, for class or private instruction. Full success guaranteed to all, old and young. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open May 3. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIEN, Esq., No. 210 Pearl-st.; Messrs. RAYNOR & CO., No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal.

SCHOOL AGENCY—AT CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No 3 Park row, New York. All services in this department, with teachers, school-officers, &c., such as obtaining teachers for schools and situations as schools for teachers, will be performed by the undersigned without charge. J. HOBBS.

RAVENSWOOD, L. I., BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Parental visits always welcomed. Distance 26 minutes from Peck-slip, by steamboat *Liberty*. Location at the second landing—beautiful and healthy. JAMES L. THOMPSON, Principal.

BENNINGTON SEMINARY, VERMONT—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—GEORGE W. YATES, A. M., Principal; $140 per year. Particulars and circulars of SETH B. HUNT, Esq., No. 145 Broadway; or of the Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Terms, $160 to $180 a year. Summer session commences May 3. For circulars, address the Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE—A BOARDING School for Boys at Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J. OLIVER R. WILLIS, A. M. Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, —The Summer session will open on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of May. For catalogues, address V. B. WARRING, OTIS BISBEE, Principals.

MISSES WALKER'S DAY SCHOOL FOR young ladies No. 1 East 33d-st., first house from 5th-av.

TEACHERS.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, NO. 289 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—Teachers wanted for all parts of the Union; Principals, Trustees and parents supplied with accomplished teachers, tutors or governesses gratuitously. Parents and guardians aided in selecting schools. Principals wishing pupils should call. Send for circulars. Address RICE & ANDREWS.

TEACHERS OF MUSIC—FRENCH AND English wanted; teachers of classics and belles lettres wanted; teachers of English branches wanted; teachers of mathematics wanted; teachers of painting and drawing wanted; teachers of military tactics wanted. Apply at the American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT LADY WHOSE Winter engagements have terminated, wishes to make some new arrangements for the Summer. She teaches French, German, Italian Music, Drawing, and the English branches. Address Box No. 220 Union-square Post-Office.

GOVERNESS.—WANTED A PLACE AS GOVerness in a private family, where instruction in English, French and music for a portion of the day would be received in exchange for board. Address M. F. H., at the office of the *Times*, or inquire at No. 82 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN LADY, A SITUAtion as governess in a gentleman's family, to teach German, French, (as acquired in Paris,) Italian and English, with drawing and the rudiments of music. Address C. A., Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, A SITuation as governess in a gentleman's family to teach German, French, English, Drawing, and the rudiments of Italian and Music. Best references given. Address C. A., Post-Office, Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A LADY EXPERIENCED AS A teacher of music, dancing and all the branches of the English language, wishes to give lessons to pupils at their houses. Address, for one week, Mrs. J. H., Astor House.

MALE SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED—IN School District No. 7, town of Jamaica, L. I. Apply to JOHN WYCKOFF, Woodhaven, L. I., eight miles from Brooklyn, via Long Island Railroad.

TO LET.

ROOMS AND OFFICES TO RENT IN
APPLETON'S BUILDING.
Apply to
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO LET.—THE ADVERTISER, WHO, WITH two little boys and a servant, occupies the lower part of his house in Brooklyn, will rent the second floor, two rooms and two bedrooms, with a good-sized attic room, if wanted, to a small family; gas in the house, and water handy; rent reasonable. Apply on the premises No. 11 Prince-st., near Myrtle-av. Railroad, in the afternoon.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS—HOUSE NO. 83 CHRISTOPHER-st; also, a large house, down town, west of Broadway, suitable for a private family or boarding-house; also, for sale or exchange, a good water-power, grist-mill, 20 acres of land, apple and other fruit trees, new house, out-buildings, &c., near a depôt on Erie Railroad, 20 miles from New-York. Apply to P. REYNOLDS, No. 31 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, NO. 209 West 14th-st, three-story and attic brick house, with all the modern improvements, on a lot 25x125, in a very eligible neighborhood. For further particulars, apply either to EDWARD B. KINSHIMER, No. 309 4th-av., or to GUST. H. SCHNEIDER, No. 21 South William-st.

TO LET—TWO ELEGANT FIRST CLASS BROWNstone front houses in 23d-st., (opposite London Terrace,) containing all the latest improvements; rent $1,200 each. Also, one on 22d-st., in complete order, with all the conveniences; $1,100. For further particulars, apply to W. H. ROOME, No. 188 West 21st-st, before 10 A. M., and after 3 P. M.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, GENTEEL FAMILY, THE fourth floor of house No. 185 East 20th-st., consisting of two large rooms and two bedrooms, use of bath with hot and cold water, and part of cellar; gas in house. Inquire of G. FOUNTAIN, owner, on the premises. Rent $3 50 per month.

TO LET—VERY LOW, FROM $550 TO $600—SEVeral first class, moderate-sized, three and four story, high-stoop, English basement houses with all modern improvements, corner of 38th-st. and 2d-av., in a block of thirteen houses, one an excellent position for a physician. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY AND FINISHED attic high stoop house No. 77 Christopher st., near 4th-st., 26x50 feet, with hot and cold baths, water-closets, range, front and back stairs, elegant gas fixtures and chandeliers, and every modern convenience. Rent $800. Apply to E. COOK, No. 92 West 10th-st., or 141 Fulton-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH floors of No. 20 John-st., near Broadway. Also, to let in Brooklyn, the very desirable dwelling house No. 54 Pacific-st., third house east of Henry-st., and 3 minutes' walk from South ferry. Apply to J. A. RUTHVEN, No. 26 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURG—THE TWOstory frame dwelling house, with eight adjoining lots, corner of 1st and South 11th sts., two hundred feet from the ferry to James-st. Apply to RICHARD BERRY, at the Trademen's Bank, or at No. 35 South 9th st., Williamsburg.

TO LET.—THE STORE, WITH BASEMENT AND cellar, of the brown stone front house No. 113 Nassau-st., 100 feet by 25, running to Theatre alley, with 3 offices, lofts and workshops in the rear store. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE-HOUSE IN WEST 48th-st., near 8th-av; rent $175 per year. A store and basement No. 678 8th-av; rent $240 per year. Also, several floors on the 8th av., between 48th and 51st sts., rents moderate. Inquire of EDWARD SIMPSON, No. 185 West 48th-st., west of the 8th-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED THREE-STORY house, for six months from about the 1st of May; pleasantly situated in 19th-st., near 5th-av.; rent to a small family, $125 per month. Inquire of S. F. GOODSPEED, corner of 5th-av. and 19th st.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE DWELLING house No. 221 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, complete with every convenience; gas fixtures; bathing-room, furnace, range, &c. Rent $600. Apply to E. T. HACKHOUSE, No. 16 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET—TWO NEW THREE-STORY HIGH BASEment dwellings, Nos. 84 and 90 West 25th-st., near the 6th-av., finished with all the modern conveniences. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS and part of the first floor of Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st. Rooms large; steam and steam power if required. A very desirable location for large business requiring power. Inquire of H. H. GOODMAN, 7 Wall st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 202 GRAND ST., CORNER of Mott, and store and basement No. 191 Grand-st., corner of Mulberry; both excellent situations for business. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner of Bowery.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE house No. 165 East 19th st.; also the new houses adjoining, ready May 1, all three stories, high basement and modern improvements. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st av., corner 8th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 73 WEST 21st-st., three stories high basement, full size lot, all the modern conveniences, in perfect order. Can be seen from 12 to 2 P. M. Will be let to a private family only.

TO LET AT LOW RENTS.—THE THREE FINE large stores in the new buildings Nos. 205, 207 and 209 Canal-st., would be rented with or without the basements. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY, ATTIC AND basement brick dwelling houses No. 414 4th-st. and No. 74 2d av. For particulars, inquire of JAMES RUTHERFURD, at the Liverpool Packet-office, No. 106 Wall-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED. THE first-class house No. 320 4th-st., west of and near Broadway; the gas-fixtures to go with the house unfurnished; to be let only to a private family. Can be seen from 10 till 12. Inquire at No. 14 East 38th-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND FOUR ROOMS NO. 422 Broadway. Also, the 2 stores and 2 show rooms Nos. 285 and 287 Canal-st., near Broadway. Apply at No. 144 Chambers st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF HOUSE NO. 56 Bond-st., corner of Bowery; 15 rooms on the three floors and 2 in attic; gas and water; in good order. Inquire at 37 East 22d-st., before 9½ and after 3½ o'clock.

TO RENT—NO. 232 WEST 32D-ST., BROWN stone front, four stories high, with all the modern improvements. Possession given immediately. Rent $750 per annum. W. R. TRAVERS, No. 18 William-st.

TO BE LET—PART OF A NEW BRICK HOUSE, on Franklin-av., Brooklyn, to a small family; location good, and convenient to ferries and cars. Rent $10 a month. Address FRANKLIN, *Times* office.

TO LET—UP TOWN—A HOUSE WITH ELEVEN rooms, a stable and a large garden containing a choice variety of fruit trees, grapevines, shrubbery, forest trees, &c. Apply to A. McCOTTER, No. 128 Fulton st.

TO LET—IN EIGHTY-SIXTH-STREET, NEAR 6th-av., a large house, with stable and eight lots of ground. Inquire of FRANCIS BIANCHET, No. 290 6th-av., before 10 A. M. or after 4 P. M.

TO LET—A PART OF THE DWELLING-HOUSE No. 20 Rose st., consisting of front and back parlors, three bedrooms and front basement. Will be let with or without basement. Apply, as above, from 10 till 4.

TO LET—A THREE STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT house, desirably located; has all the modern improvements, and is in complete order. Apply to T. E. F. RANDOLPH, No. 129 West st.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE PARK-BANK BUILDing, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Some very desirable offices at reasonable rents. Apply in the Bank.

AN ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE AT A LOW RENT.—The advertiser, having unexpectedly no use for his house, will let the English basement house in 33d st., opposite the Blind Asylum, grounds furnished, to a small family. Two rooms with partial board are required. BENEDICT & COIT, No. 15 Nassau st.

TO LET—LOFTS OR ROOMS, NO. 321 BROADWAY, first door above the Hospital, and opposite Bowen & McNamee's new store. The fourth and fifth floors, well lighted, or separate rooms, from $140 upward, for 1 to 3 years, at low rent. IVISON & PHINNEY, 321 Broadway.

TO LEASE—AT A VERY REASONABLE PRICE, the best and oldest water power on the Bronx River at West Farms, head and fall 17 feet, pond or reservoir one mile long and having a wheel. Water and Railroad communication with New-York, 9 miles distant. Apply to P. M. LYDIG, No. 34 Laight-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT house, with all the modern improvements, No. 16 Hammond st.; rent $800. Also, a number of first-class houses in Perry-st. Apply to ELISHA BLOOMER, Ocean Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall st.

BAKERY TO LET—AT NEWARK, N. J., IN A central location; has done a large business. Apply to J. DAVIDSON, No. 98 Broad st., or to Mrs. McKENZIE, No. 54 William-st., Newark.

TO LET—THE STORE AND FRONT BASEMENT No. 209 6th-av., corner of 14th-st; one of the best locations on the avenue. Inquire of FRANCIS BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av., before 10 A. M., or after 4 P. M.

TO LET.—THE HOTEL NO. 2 WASHINGTON-Place, corner Mercer st., known as the Julien Hotel, will be leased to a good tenant for a term of years. Inquire of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William st.

WANTED TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY, the upper or lower part of the house No. 260 West 44th-st.; brick, three stories, and high basement; gas, Croton and bath-room; reference exchanged. Apply to S. L. MILES, City Bank; or, on the premises.

ROOMS WITH POWER—TWO ROOMS, CORner of Canal and Elm sts., with 14 windows each, and a northwest light. Terms low. JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT ROOMS, in a building built for the purpose, at No. 114 Cliff st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 108 Cliff-st.

OFFICES TO LET—AT NO. 34 PINE-STREET, over the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange. Apply at the above place from 11 to 2 o'clock; or No. 330 West-st. from 7 to 10 A. M. and 3 to 6 P. M.

JOHN E. HOAGLAND.

STORES TO LET.—NO. 78 MAIDEN LANE—lower part; rent $1,000. No. 104 John-st.—five story stove; rent $1,700. No. 92 John st.—first floor and two cellars; rent $750. Apply to SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., No. 170 William st.

ROOMS TO LET.—TWO OR THREE BEAUTIful rooms can be obtained in a private family without board, in 23d st., a few doors from 5th-av. Address J. HENRY, Madison square Post-Office.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or W. L. HALL, on premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply to
T. J. HALL, *New-York Times*.

TO LEASE IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN.—A very desirable private residence, furnished, with three acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, and beautifully laid out with the choicest collection of ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery and flowers; also, an excellent vegetable garden, a large grapery, with a fine selection of vines bearing well; a green-house, cottage for gardener, stables, &c. A more healthy and pleasant situation cannot be found. It commands an extensive view of the bay and city, and the neighborhood is most desirable. For further particulars, with cards of admission, apply to FOX & POLHEMUS, No. 89 Broad-st.; PETER V. KING, No. 41 South-st., New York; or to JOHN B. KING, No. 141 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—TO A SMALL AND RESPECTABLE family, part of a two-story and attic house, No. 140 East 21st-st., between 3d and 2d avs., front and back parlor and bedroom, closets, pantries, &c., on second floor, room in the attic, with grate; front basement, with new range, hot and cold water, gas, privilege in bath &c. &c.; house newly painted and in complete order; references required and given. Possession given immediately if required. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 246 Grand-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR SIX months, from May 1 to Nov. 1, at a low rent; furnished throughout, first-class, full size brown-stone house, in the vicinity of 4th-av. and Union-square. Also, a neat and commodious cottage, with barn, stable, and 3 acres of land, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, immediately upon the water; for one or more years. Address Box No. 903, Post-Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE CREAM COLORED brick house situate at No. 177 East 13th-st., near 4th-av. The house is four stories high, three rooms deep, twenty-three feet wide and contains modern improvements. The yard contains shrubbery and a choice Isabella grape-vine which bears annually. Rent very low. Inquire of T. MACFARLAN & SON, No. 180 10th-st., this City.

TO RENT, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—LOTS Nos. 306, 308 and 310 Water-st.; also, to rent, at New-Rochelle, a first-class country seat, near the 19-mile stone, with or without land, also, a neat stone cottage adjoining the water. Apply to WM. B. SMITH, No. 111 Nassau st. N. B.—Wanted, a competent and responsible man to work 25 acres of land on shares.

LEASE FOR SALE OR LOTS TO LET.—A Property on the south side of 20th-st., 300 feet west of 10th av., having a frontage of 112 feet on the street. On the property there is a substantially built shed, 62x80; also, a stable accommodating ten head. Terms very favorable. Apply to A. A. DENMAN, 20th-st. and N. R., before 11 A. M. or after 4 P. M.

CITY SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.—TO PROPRIETORS.—A capacious mansion at Flushing, three stories high, with out buildings; admirably suited for a seminary or Water Institution, 10 minutes' walk from the Railroad Depôt; rent moderate, for one to five years. WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y.

TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE—THE OWNER and occupant of a modern 3 story house, will let to a small, respectable family, the second story, consisting of four rooms, and one room on third-story, with privilege of bath room &c. Rent $306. Apply at No. 199 West 21st-st, between 8th and 9th avs., from 10 to 12.

TO LET—FOR ANY LIGHT MANUFACTURING business, at No. 438 Canal-st., near Varick, a large room, well lighted; has all the modern improvements; gas, water, &c. Rent, with office and use of desk, $250. Apply in the printing office as above.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY WITHOUT children, part of a two-story and attic house, with all the modern improvements, or would let the whole house and board with the family. Possession immediately. Location near St. John's-park. Address E. W., *Times* office.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, ON Clinton-av., Brooklyn, a house, two lots and stable; has gas, furnace range, and garden filled with fruit. Apply to Dr. HENRY, Clinton av., near Gates, or address R. Box No. 1,998 Post-Office.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, TWO THREE STORY brick houses, good sub cellars, Nos. 63 and 65 Dean-st., within a few minutes' walk from South Ferry, and 3 blocks from the Greenwood cars, Fulton Ferry. Rent $300 to a sure tenant. Apply at No. 59 Dean-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE FAMily, the whole or half of a three story basement house, West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply to R. S. HAMILTON, corner 8th-av. and 23d st.

$300.—TO LET—THE THREE STORY BRICK house No. 142 Sackett-st., Brooklyn, between Columbia and Hicks-st. Apply to C. S. WATROUS, No. 200 Chambers st.

A WIDOW LADY IN SIXTH-AVENUE, near 20th-st., wishes the loan of $30. Any respectable gentleman willing to oblige her with that sum, and take rooms with her till paid up, or longer, will address G. C., Madison-square Post-

AUCTION SALES.

BY S. DRAPER.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28,
At 1 o'clock, at No. 497 Broadway.

Sale at auction of a valuable collection of paintings by the old masters, embracing the works of Guido, Titian, Carlo Dolci, Carracchi, Vandyke, Rubens and others, together with a large and valuable collection of engravings, being the collection now on exhibition at the gallery of the Art Union, No. 497 Broadway. These pictures, known as the Nye Gallery, were purchased in Europe some years since, and were intended as the nucleus of a more extensive gallery. The sale will take place on WEDNESDAY, April 28, at 1 o'clock, at the gallery, No. 497 Broadway. Catalogues will be found at the office of the auctioneer. Free tickets on application at the office of the auctioneer. As an evidence of the merit of the entire collection, reference is made to the following certificate of many of our most distinguished artists:

Recognising the importance of the permanent establishment of a Public Gallery of the works of the Great Masters of Painting and Sculpture in this City, and considering Mr. Nye's collection, now at the Lyceum Gallery, in Broadway, worthy to form the nucleus of such a Gallery, we hereby cordially express a hope that his endeavors to place his collection permanently with us, may meet with the cooperation of our fellow-citizens.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1849.

D. Huntington,	J. M. Kellogg,	Thos P. Rossiter,
Benj. Peters Gray	Thos S. Cummings,	S. H. Shegogue,
J. Vanderlyn,	John T. Peele,	Wm S Mount,
B. H. Muler,	Paul P. Duggin.	Wm Page.
Thomas Hicks,	T. A. Richards.	Louis Lang,
	J.F.E Froudhomme.	

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer—Office 6 Bank of Commerce.

FORECLOSURE SALE

OF MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY ROSEWOOD FURNITURE.

The undersigned will sell at public auction, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) April 14, at 10½ o'clock, precisely, the entire splendid furniture, marble and bronze statuary, paintings, costly vases, magnificent diamonds, cost $1,200 A., contained in the five story dwelling house No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., embracing over 500 lots of elegant furniture, made to order by Roth & Goldsmidt, at an expense of over $10,000. Sale will be strictly peremptory, the circumstances under which it is made rendering it imperative that everything shall be sold without reserve. Full descriptive catalogues will be ready at the house on morning of sale, which will be positive rain or shine.

FURNITURE OF THE HOUSE CONSISTS IN PART OF

Splendid carved rosewood parlor furniture, embracing three full suits in rich brocatel, with slip covers, all in perfect order; elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices, slabs and brackets; rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, elegantly inlaid with pearl, and solid pearl keys, one of the most superb instruments ever made; valuable oil-paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av.—F. NASH will sell, THIS DAY, Wednesday, April 14, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture, in rich crimson and maroon brocade; do., in green and gold; costly rosewood and satin secretary bookcase; solid carved rosewood centre table, sofa and pier tables; superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks costly Sevres and Dresden vases and rich parlor ornaments, &c., a number of fine oil-paintings; Dining room and chamber furniture—Elegant extension tables, chairs rich gold band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and cut-glass ware, pearl and silver cutlery; cake-baskets, casters, bureaus, washstands, with marble tops; costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding. French oval mirror, mahogany suites of furniture, in hair cloth; cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall stands oil-cloth, stair carpets, &c. By order of P. KIMBALL, Assignee.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.

LARGE SALE FOR ALL THE ELEGANT rosewood, satinwood, oak and mahogany furniture, ornaments, carpets, oil-cloth, &c, contained in the large five-story private residence No. 36 Clinton place, in 8th-st., between Broadway and University place. TO-MORROW (Thursday,) April 15, at 10½ A. M., precisely. The following is only a partial description of the goods contained in the house, viz.:

In the basement are a full suite of oak dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils, China dinner and tea sets, silver ware, casters, spoons, forks, liquor chests, ivory cutlery, cut glass and Bohemian ware. Sale positive, and goods must be removed immediately.

In the parlors are velvet, brocatel, rosewood suites, side and hall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases, and library secretaries, rosewood piano, 7-octave, fine engravings.

In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, oak, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads &c., 18 pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the house only.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.

WILL SELL, IN BROOKLYN, THIS DAY (Wednesday,) April 14, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the contents of the private residence No. 223 Adams-st., between Johnson and Tillary sts. The assortment is large, and embraces a good variety of rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture of the best workmanship and in fine order; also, a large quantity of kitchen utensils, China dinner and tea sets silver-ware, cut glass-ware, &c.; rosewood suites, centre and side tables, pier glasses, mantel ornaments, hat stands, three-ply and ingrain carpets, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, dressing and washstands, fine horse hair mattresses, beds and bedding, embroidered lace window drapery, &c., &c.; altogether forming a desirable assortment of really fine goods suitable for genteel housekeepers.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—FRIDAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 277 4th-av., near 22d-st., the entire furniture of the house, consisting in part of rosewood piano-forte, gilt frame pier glasses, rich bronze gas chandeliers, Brussels carpeting, oil-cloths, parlor, reception, dining-room and chamber furniture, rosewood parlor suits, de. etageres, lace curtains, centre tables, hair cloth, sideboard, extension table, sofas, chairs, lounges, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, dressing and pier tables, secretary bureaus, mattresses, &c. Terms cash, and furniture to be removed immediately after the sale. A cash deposit required of all purchasers. Catalogues morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

VALUABLE CABINET FURNITURE MADE EXPRESSLY FOR PRIVATE SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, April 13, and WEDNESDAY, April 14, at 10½ o'clock each day, at No. 596 Broadway, opposite Bleecker-st., the entire stock of cabinet furniture contained in the above establishment, comprising every article in the line. Elegant carved suites, rosewood bedsteads, secretaries, armoire à glace, bookcases, etageres, dressing bureaus, centre tables, fancy chairs, mahogany furniture, black walnut, &c. Sale without reserve, previous to alteration of the premises.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF IMPROVED PROPERTY ON 124TH-ST., FRONTING ON MOUNT MORRIS-SQUARE.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 14, 1858, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, the desirable 3-story frame house, filled in with brick to the peak, with basement and subcellar, and 3 lots of land, on the north side of 124th-st., beginning 260 feet east of 5th-av., and fronting on Mount Morris-square. Lots each 25 by 100 feet. House 26 by 50 feet; tin roof, iron balconies, marble mantels, range, hot water apparatus, furnace, bath, water-closet and Croton water throughout. Terms at sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.—THIS DAY, 14th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 6 Attorney-st., between Grand-st. and East Broadway, the entire furniture of a gentleman declining housekeeping, including rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, centre tables, fancy do., bedsteads, wardrobes, enameled cottage suites, marble-tops, mattresses, beds, pillows, mantel vases, paintings, superior melodeon, kitchen furniture, &c., with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auct'r—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., Italian vases, figures, statuets, &c., relics from Pompeii and Herculaneum, originality intended for the Crystal Palace Exhibition. All of which will be sold without reserve.

At 12 o'clock, an invoice of jewelry, consisting of diamonds, watches, chains, gold hunting and open-face watches, bracelets, brooches, &c. Sale without reserve.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

CENTERL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, piano, French plate mirrors, &c., &c. F. COLTON, will sell, THIS DAY, Wednesday, April 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 8 West 13th-st., near 5th-av., the entire furniture of the house, embracing in part one rosewood piano forte, French plate mirrors, Brussels, three-ply, and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, marble top furniture, etageres rosewood parlor suites, one superior set of gold gilt China, 150 pieces, bedroom and basement furniture, &c., &c.

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, BRITANNIA, TEA TRAYS, &c.—By WM. W. SHIRLEY, THURSDAY, April 15, at 10 o'clock precisely, at the store of the late Ritter Hadley, No. 154 Bowery, near Broome-st. The stock is large and valuable, being 800 lots of choice-best goods. Sold by order of the Administrator. Sale positive, rain or shine. For cash only. Goods well packed for shipping.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular Auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier and Enquirer, Morning Express, Daily News and Morning Herald.*

JAMES M. STARK, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—JAMES M. STARK will sell on THURSDAY, April 15, at 10 o'clock A. M., by order of the Receiver of Stuart & Brolly, at No. 122 4th-av., the contents of a Plumbing establishment consisting of a variety of articles used by the trade.

JOHN F. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

550 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, April 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st., seasonable fresh goods, adapted to City or country trade, and well worthy the attention of purchasers.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, AUCTIONEER.

Office No. 9 Broad-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF
ELEGANT FRENCH CABINET FURNITURE,
On THURSDAY, 15th, and FRIDAY, 16th April,
Being the entire stock of Mr. J. H. SKABREN,
AT NO. 652 BROADWAY,

Comprising the most select stock of rich French furniture, offered, or to be offered, at auction this season. To be sold without regard to cost.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, BOOKS, BRONZES, &c., &c., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) April 14, 1858, at 11½ o'clock, at No. 11 Madison-square, (East 26th st.,) elegant household furniture, paintings, books, bronzes, carriages, robes, &c. &c.—The entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor furniture, in crimson, green and gold brocatel; sofas, chairs, tables, etageres, papier maché table, sewing and easy chairs, lace curtains, satin damask do., lined with silk; window shades, mantel and pier glasses bronze chandeliers and brackets, marble slabs and stands, lot of fine genuine bronzes, a superb set of Musée Française, elegantly bound in Russia, gilt.

Also, a superb collection of the Musée Royale, elegantly bound; lot of French China ornaments; Brussels, Wilton, tapestry and three-ply carpets; carriages, robes, &c.; inlaid rosewood and mahogany dining-room furniture, sofa couch ottomans, divans chairs table, &c &c.; rosewood bedsteads, wardrobes toilet sets, feather beds, mattresses, bolsters, pillows, &c. &c. Also, some fine Bohemian glassware, cut and engraved do., &c., &c.

Elegant paintings, originals and some superb copies with richly-carved Florence frames, among which are—Communion of St. Jerome, large size; Guido's Aurora, Archangel Michael, Columbus, very fine Madonna &c.; original landscapes by Mignol, Rogers, Boutelle, Carter, Grunewald, &c. Paintings will be sold at 1 o'clock precisely, and may be seen the day previous to the sale, from 9 to 12 o'clock, by a ticket from the auctioneers. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) April 15, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesroom, No. 55 Nassau-st., a very large and desirable assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites, upholstered in French satin brocatel, medallion reps and hair cloth, etageres, marble top centre, fancy and sidetable, sofas, bureaus, tête-à-têtes, lounges, chairs, bedsteads, extension tables, wardrobes, sideboards, &c.

Also, three elegant ornamental chamber suites, with or without marble tops, made by one of our best city makers, together with an assortment of silver-plated ware, China ware, glassware, crockery, cutlery, English and American, oil-cloth, &c.

Housekeepers and others desirous of obtaining best city-made furniture, will find this sale worthy of their attention, as this is the largest assortment ever offered at public sale. Catalogues, with full particulars, ready early on morning of sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, THURSDAY, April 15, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 143 Amity-st., near Henry-st., Brooklyn. Household furniture, 2 French plate pier glasses, piano, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, chairs, sofas, tables, lounges, &c. Catalogues at the salesroom.

AUCTION SALES OF FURNITURE.—The subscriber is happy to be able to inform his friends and all whom may need the services of an auctioneer during the season, that he has so far recovered from a recent illness, as to be able once more to give his usual personal attention to the details of business, and would be grateful for an immediate notice from those who desire his services.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN.
Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

TO THE JEWELRY TRADE.—ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF JEWELRY OF MR. JAMES B. GALLAGHER, DECEASED.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 15, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., the entire stock of jewelry as above. It consists, in part, of pins, ear-rings, bracelets, in every variety; seal and other rings, vest chains, and a large and elegant assortment of fine gold pen and pencil cases of every size and pattern; also, gold pens in gross; also, silver pens and pencils, and a large variety of jewelry; also, a variety of ancient gold and silver coins; also, one of Herring's largest size jewelry safes nearly new; also, the entire office fixtures. Also, 18 dozen solid coin silver tea and table spoons and forks of the latest patterns. By order. BENJ. W. CLAPP, Administrator, No. 24 Maiden-lane.

JOHN F. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

TO THE JOBBING TRADE.—HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN F. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, 15th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., in addition to the usual assortment by order of assignees, for cash, an extensive stock of American hardware, all salable goods, in perfect order. Also, for account of whom it may concern, part of a retail stock of well-assorted hardware, with which the sale will commence. Also, a consignment of 39 dozen garden hoes, 20 dozen Ohio pattern axes, 30 fine and common double guns, 50 dozen American planter's hoes, 47 dozen long handle iron shovels. Also, 8 cases French Tinned ware, viz.: spoons, forks; saucepans, ladles, fry-pans, bake do., milk do., basins, &c., &c. Catalogues now ready.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 209 West 32d-st., the entire contents of said house, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, in hair cloth and velvet; mahogany, rosewood and mahogany pier and centre tables, marble tops, card tables, oval mirrors, black walnut tête-à-tête, oak extension table, mahogany bookcases, bureaus, dressing bureaus, marble top washstands, sideboard; French bedsteads, palliasses, feather beds, hair and spring mattresses, bolsters and pillows, China and glassware, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c. together with an assortment of kitchen furniture. Also, a number of elegant paintings and engravings.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, April 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 140 Wooster-st., genteel household furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany marble-top card tables, mahogany marble-top washstands, mahogany bookcases and secretary, window curtains and cornices, mahogany chairs covered in hair-cloth, rockers covered in hair-cloth, mattresses, feather beds, oil-cloths, hall stands, pier and mantel mirrors, etageres, mantel ornaments, &c., together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

M. B. BUTLER, Auctioneer.

M. B. BUTLER & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on THURSDAY, April 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 25 Greene-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of mahogany marble top bureaus, centre tables and washstands, mahogany French bedsteads, sofas and tête-à-têtes, Brussels and ingrain carpets pier glasses, oil-cloths, hair mattresses, palliasses, bedding, &c. Also, kitchen utensils, crockery, glassware, &c., &c. Catalogue on morning of sale. Sale without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, April 15, at 11 o'clock, at the gallery No. 23 Nassau-st., a gallery of very fine oil-paintings, of over 500 pictures, the collection of Count Guarnacci, of France, in their original state, just received from Italy and never been seen in this country. Among them are some very rare old pictures, in carved antique frames; among them may be found the works of many well known artists, and well worthy the attention of connoisseurs.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock, the entire furniture contained in the large dwelling-house in West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., without reserve, comprising fine carpets, sofas, bureaus, chairs, mirrors, clocks, hair mattresses, bedsteads, beds, washstands, lounges, two superior sofa bedsteads, with furniture of every description. China.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, MIRRORS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell, on FRIDAY, April 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 35 East 25th-st., the entire elegant furniture of the house; it will comprise every article of rich parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement goods; rich carpets, oil-cloths, China and glass ware, French-plate mirrors, tapestry, three-ply and other carpets, &c., &c. Catalogues early on the morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on WEDNESDAY, April 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 46 Lexington-av., household furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor furniture, covered in crimson plush, rosewood, marble top centre tables, embroidered window curtains, mantel glasses, rosewood book-case and secretary, chandeliers, Brussels carpets, engravings, China and glass ware, &c.; rosewood carved bedsteads, matting, mahogany sofa, cottage furniture, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER Auctioneer.

COUNTING-HOUSE FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 15, 1858, at 11 o'clock, at No. 35 William-st., in the large room over the Bank of the State of New-York, all the counting-house furniture belonging to the Bank of New-York in said room, consisting of double and single desks, tables, book-racks, pigeon-holes counters, wire screens, &c., &c. Catalogues at No. 35 Wall-st.

J. BROWN, Auctioneer.

GARDEN PLANTS.—THIS DAY AND EVERY day this week, at the seed store No. 9 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, standard, climbing and dwarf roses, grapevines, monthly honeysuckles, westarias, jessamines, dahlias, verbenas, carnation pinks, &c., in fine variety, from the gardens of P. Henderson, Jersey City. Catalogues.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, 15TH inst., a superior lot of furniture contained in the house No. 37 Spring-st., near Mott, consisting of mahogany furniture in hair cloth, one fine suite of rosewood in brocatel, solid mahogany piano-forte, melodeon, Brussels carpets, two splendid French pier glasses, marble-top tables, bureaus, paintings, &c. Sale at 10½ o'clock.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND Bonds, THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants Exchange, comprising Bowery, Long Island, Stuyvesant, Brevoort, St. Mark's and Arctic Insurance Stocks; Troy City bonds and Illinois Central Railroad notes. Regular sales of Stocks every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Special sales when required.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, CONGRESS GAITERS, &c.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, on WEDNESDAY, April 14, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a prime and well assorted stock of Boots and Shoes comprising nearly every article in the line. Also, about sixty cases by order of the Assignees.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 48 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

WILL CONTINUE THE ASSIGNEE'S SALE of Hardware, at No. 60 Liberty-st., THIS DAY.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

FRANCE,	GREAT BRITAIN,	IRELAND,
HOLLAND,	BELGIUM,	SPAIN,
PORTUGAL,	SWITZERLAND,	ITALY,
GERMANY,	RUSSIA,	SWEDEN.
	ALSO, ON	
ATHENS,	BEYROUT,	CONSTINOPLE,
JERUSALEM,	ALEXANDRIA,	CAIRO,
	&c., &c.	

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills of Paris at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

FRANCIS & JAMES KAIN,
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 39 Exchange-place, near William-st.,
New York.

Collections made upon all parts of the United States and the Canadas with dispatch, on the most favorable terms. Loans and business paper negotiated. Stocks, bonds, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders solicited.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
issue

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,

MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

SATHER & CHURCH,
OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The American Exchange Bank is authorized, to a limited extent, to cash on presentation the unpaid drafts drawn by SATHER & CHURCH, at San Francisco, on said Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere.

The same arrangement applies also to the outstanding drafts of W. O. SLEEPER & CO., of Columbia, Cal. Drafts to be presented in duplicate.

JOHN B. MURRAY

Has removed to the offices lately occupied by the United States Trust Company,
NO. 46 WALL ST., MANHATTAN BANK BUILDING.
Business Paper and Loans on Securities negotiated. Bonds and Stocks bought and sold on commission. Orders for the investment of money, collection of dividends and sale of securities, executed promptly.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS.—BY AUSTIN LUDDEN & CO., Stock and note Brokers, No. 58 4th-st. The executors of the Rev. CHARLES AVERY will offer at public sale, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of Pittsburg, on THURSDAY, April 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., the following stocks, viz.:

2,666 shares of the capital stock of the Pittsburg and Boston Mining Company, (Cliff Mine, Lake Superior,)
1,000 shares of the capital stock of the National Mining Company.
5 shares Exchange Bank of Pittsburg.
400 shares Allegheny Bank.
42 shares Hand-street Bridge Company.
86 shares Monongahela Bridge Company.
183 shares Monongahela Navigation Company.
67 shares Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Louisville Telegraph Company.
50 shares Allegheny Gas Company.
61 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R. dividend scrip 7% W. and C. R. R. of $72 40.
20 shares Chartiers Valley Railroad Company.
20 shares Millersburg and West Newton Plank-road Company.
1 Scholarship Pittsburg Female College.

THOMAS M. HOWE,
WILLIAM M. SHINN, } Executors.
JOSIAH KING,

PITTSBURG, March 26.

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PITTSBURG, March 26.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

NIAGARA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 7
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, April 14
AMERICA, Wiskman, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 21
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, April 28
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 5
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, May 12
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 19
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N-York, Wednesday, May 26

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LIMES, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 1, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail May 29.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO AND FROM EUROPE.—From New-York to Southampton, Havre and Bremen.

First Cabin.....$80 | Second Cabin.....$50

Certificates issued for passage from Europe, also.

The first-class paddle wheel steamships
NORTH STAR 2,500 tons, E. L. TINKELPAUGH, Master,
ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Master,

will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, New-York, at NOON precisely, during the season of the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New York for Southampton	Havre and Bremen	Bremen for Southampton	Southampton for New York.
NORTH STAR	April 17	May 15.	May 19.
ARIEL.	May 15	June 12.	June 16.

These steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For passage or freight, apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FARE REDUCED.—STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, Master, will sail with the MAILS:

From New-York for Southampton and Havre.	and Havre for New-York.
SATURDAY.....May 22	WEDNESDAY.....June 9
SATURDAY.....July 3	WEDNESDAY.....July 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$100 | Second Cabin.....$60

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For passage and freight apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, commander, will sail from the Company's Dock at Jersey City with the Mails and Passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 7½ o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board by 7 o'clock A. M. The AFRICA will sail on the 28th April.

E. CUNARD, No. Bowling-Green,

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship JAMES ADGER will leave pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, April 14, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA will succeed on SATURDAY, April 17. The large steamers CAROLINA, EVERGLADE, and ST. MARY'S, connect at Charleston for Florida, with the steamers from New-York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above. These steamers carry the Adams Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT, AND RICHMOND.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. MAIL LINE—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Captain C. R. SCHENCK, will leave on WEDNESDAY, April 14, at 4 o'clock, P. M. from Pier No. 4 N. R. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The AUGUSTA, Captain M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, April 17,

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations.

Mail Train, at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

Night Express Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., and Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., daily, for Dunkirk, and Sundays excepted, for Buffalo.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

S. F. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing THURSDAY, April 12, 1858.—Trains leave depôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, as:

9:30 A. M., Mail Train, stopping at Williams' Bridge, and all stations North.

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave depôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:

8:15 A. M. for Williams' Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

11:30 A. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

2:30 P. M., for Williams' Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

4 P. M., for Dover Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M., for Williams' Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning trains leave Albany for New York, at:

7:45 A. M., Mail, stopping at all stations north of and at Williams' Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Belvawere, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 1, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Ratification of the Treaty with the United States.

New-Granadian Proposal for Annexation to the United States.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Sunday, April 4, 1858.

The British steam propeller *Saladin* arrived at this port on the 31st ult., from Liverpool, having touched at Savanilla on the 29th. An English passenger on board, Mr. DUFFIELD, who left Bogota on the 9th March, says that the Convention between New-Granada and the United States was ratified by the Senate, under the following circumstances: A vote was about being taken on it, which, it was apparent, would result in its rejection, when Gen. MOSQUERA came riding down to the Senate in hot haste, and entering the Chamber, warned that body against the rejection of the Convention, stating that if it threw it out, the United States flag would be waving over the Isthmus in less than two months. After MOSQUERA'S speech, the vote was taken, and the Convention was approved by *two* majority.

On questioning Mr. DUFFIELD, who is a very reliable gentleman, I found he got his information in this way: He was at the house of Mr. O'LEARY, British Consul, where a large company was assembled, when the conversation turned upon MOSQUERA. Several gentlemen remarking that he had lost all his influence in New-Granada, Mr. O'LEARY replied: "Depend upon it, gentlemen, Gen. MOSQUERA is this day the most influential man in the country. No other man could have caused the passage of the American treaty." Mr. DUFFIELD says that the day of the approval of the Convention, Gen. MOSQUERA had just arrived from the State of Canca, of which he was Governor.

Mr. DUFFIELD says that the fact had not been published in any of the papers before he left, although four or five days had elapsed since the approval of the Convention, the Government not wishing at present to publish to the people the distasteful news before the House of Representatives had had a chance to act upon it. The *Saladin* not having been expected on the coast, no news was sent down to Savanilla to be forwarded by her.

All this looks to be possible, and yet I believe Mr DUFFIELD has been mystified. I think Mr. O'LEARY'S remarks must have been meant to apply to the fact of the reconsideration of the vote, rejecting the Convention, on the 20th February.

General MOSQUERA arrived at Bogota and took his seat in the Senate on that day, and voted for the reconsideration, which was carried by two majority. Mr. O'LEARY probably said that "General MOSQUERA was the only man who could have *saved* the Convention," or something to that effect. Although Mr. DUFFIELD is positive the Convention had been approved by the Senate of New-Granada when he left Bogota, I feel positive that he has got hold of "part of two stories."

The steamer *Bogota*, a Magdalena River boat, was lost last month in descending the river by striking on a snag, together with the greater part of her cargo. The vessel was lately bought for $27,000.

The sloop-of-war *Jamestown* sailed from this port yesterday for Greytown, leaving no American or British man-of-war in port. The United States steam-frigate *Susquehannah* is daily expected here from Greytown.

We have a report that a mutiny occurred on the British line-of battle ship *Brunswick*, headed by one of the Lieutenants, on her passage from Aspinwall to Jamaica, which was quelled with some difficulty.

Also, that some trouble had occurred at Belize, Honduras, between the British steam-frigate *Leopard* and a party of Indians, on account of the action of the commander of the *Leopard* in rescuing some English persons from their hands. These reports are brought by a little schooner, and I cannot ascertain whether there is any foundation for them.

No Later from the South Pacific—Ill-treatment of Passengers on the Isthmus—Murder of a New-Yorker—The Treaty with the United States before Congress—Movement in New-Granada to Apply for Admission into the American Union.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, April 4, 1858.

I gave you by the *Northern Light* a hasty *résumé* of the South American news, which was up to March 1 from Valparaiso, to the 6th from the City of Arequipa, the seat of the revolution in Peru, and to the 13th from Lima. Of course we have no later dates from Arequipa. The assault of CASTILLA on that city and the fighting in the streets, after his entrance, had, according to the accounts of his friends, cost him over 400 men, and he was represented, as you will recollect, to have advanced as far as the Church of San Pedro, within three squares of the grand Plaza occupied by the main portion of VIVANCO'S forces. "No doubt," says an account in the Lima *Comercio*, "he would gain complete possession of the city the next day." This may all be so—but this street-fighting is "mighty uncertain," and taking into view that all the accounts we have are from the friends of the Government, it may be just possible that CASTILLA is not so near the goal as is represented. If he should be defeated now, it would be fatal to his supremacy in Peru, as there are several prominent men, beside VIVANCO, who are waiting to rise on his ruin. Among the least objectionable to the Peruvian people, of these aspirants, for none of them are popular, is Don DOMINGO ELIAS, who, however, it must be admitted, is a weak man and possessed of but very little administrative ability.

I was led into error by a Valparaiso paper, in announcing the arrival at Valparaiso, in the latter part of February, of the United States steamer *Saranac*. Up to March 1, she had not made her appearance, but has doubtless arrived there ere this.

The passengers by the *Northern Light*, which vessel left New-York March 10, reached Aspinwall on the 20th, but did not sail from here until the 26th, the *Orizaba* having to coal under great, but not unforeseen, difficulties, at Taboga. During five days of this time the passengers were left to take care of themselves, and as but few of them had a dime to help themselves with, they did it very badly. Something like 200 of them, men, women and children, slept under street balconies, in the open air, in the locomotive sheds of the railroad company, in the baggage cars, or on the turn-tables. The agent asseverating that he had no authority from the owners, nor no money to keep these poor passengers, the agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company distributed bread and beef among them, and the Railroad Company afterwards issued them free meal tickets. This is the first time in four or five years that any opposition company has left its passengers to starve or to beg. In future, persons traveling with an opposition company, had better prepare themselves with at least $20 each extra, to provide against such *accidents*.

Col. FREMONT, family and niece, were passengers on the *Golden Age*, to California, which sailed from Panama on the 30th ult. The Colonel goes to reside until September on his beautiful place in Bear Valley, on the Mariposa estate, when he will return to New-York. His party were all in good health, and described their trip up to this point as a real pleasure one. On the magnificent *Golden Age*, it can scarcely be anything else.

The Hon. W. S. JERMINGAM, British *Chargé d'Affaires* to Lima, in place of Mr. SULLIVAN, who was assassinated there, sailed on the 30th for his destination.

I do not recollect if I gave you the report in my last that the steamer *San Carlos*, which went ashore on the 27th February on Lake Nicaragua, had been gotten off. The report comes through a Mr. MILLER, of New-York, who professess to have received a letter from W. R. C. WEBSTER, VANDERBILT'S agent in Nicaragua, to that effect, and must be taken for what it is worth, if anybody knows how much that is.

We have no late news from Nicaragua, and shal not have any until the 6th, by the Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Columbus*.

The American ship *Morning Light*, Captain JOHNSON, which has finished discharging her coals for the United States steam fleet expected here, goes to Iquique, Peru, for saltpetre. At the last dates there were no shipments of the article going on, in consequence of the two parties in the vicinity having taken all the mules and men for the war.

A shocking murder occurred in the Cienega, a suburb of Panama, on the 1st inst. An American by the name of FREDERICK M. MCFARLAND, late of New-York, was attacked in a scurrilous communication in an illiterate paper, edited by a Jamaica negro, named A. H. JUDAH, established as the organ of the Government party for the election of Señor MARCELINO HURTADO for Governor of the State. Mr. MCFARLAND proceeded to the office to demand the name of the author of the communication, and being unable to obtain it, left for his shop in the Cienega, with threats that he would cowhide the editor if he did not give up the name. When he reached his shop, he found JUDAH there, apparently waiting for him, with a dagger in his hand. A few angry words passed between them, when JUDAH ran at MCFARLAND with his knife, the latter retiring into an inner room, holding up before him his walking-stick, and telling JUDAH to keep off. JUDAH continued to advance with his dagger. MCFARLAND struck him with his walking-stick, as he could no longer get out of his way. Upon this, JUDAH clinched MCFARLAND, and inflicted three or four deep wounds on him with his dagger, which caused his death in less than half an hour. JUDAH was arrested, but, being the organ of the Government party with the Jamaica negroes, will go free. MCFARLAND was one of the principal sufferers by the Panama massacre of April, 1856, and has a claim of several thousand dollars against this Government in consequence.

We have important news from Bogota, in papers and letters, up to the 1st of March. On the 16th of February the Convention was presented to the Senate, and the proposition to consider it was defeated by a vote of eleven against seven. This created a good deal of excitement in Executive and Government circles, and measures were at once taken to influence a reconsideration. On the 20th the vote was reconsidered by nine to seven. Three of those who voted against the consideration on the 16th were absent on the 20th, one *claiming* to be sick, and the others offering no reason for their absence. General MOSQUERA, who has always *pretended* to be bitterly opposed to the treaty, voted for the reconsideration—but whether he will finally be found in its favor depends very much upon how far his personal interests and egotism may be subserved by expectations of Executive favor. On the 22d Gen. MOSQUERA offered the following:

Resolved, That the Convention with the United States be referred to a special Committee, who will report anew to the Senate, taking into consideration the discussions of to-day and all the antecedents of the question.

Gen. MOSQUERA and Messrs. ANAYA and VEGA were appointed as the Committee. ANAYA is said to be in favor of the Convention, and VEGA against it.

The general opinion here is that the Convention will fail, if not in the Senate, in the House of Representatives, as it also must receive the action of the latter body. My own opinion remains unchanged—that it will be approved, perhaps with such slight emendations as is hoped will be acceded to by the United States. If it is defeated, it will be because of the confidence of President OSPINA and Congress that the Administration at Washington may be trifled with for a while longer. Its defeat, under any other consideration, could only be because New-Granada is willing to give up the Isthmus to the United States. For no sane man could hesitate to believe that the President and Congress would immediately order the occupation of the Iransit route by United States troops under such an emergency.

Apropos aes bottes, I translate a very remarkable paper for you, emanating from Señor FLORENTINO GONZALES, Attorney-General of the Nation, it constituting a portion of his report on the new Federal Constitution of New-Granada, which is now before Congress. In this report Señor GONZALES recommends that the eight States of New-Granada apply for admission into the North American Union! I believe this is the first time in the history of the Spanish-American States that a Cabinet officer of one of them has officially advocated its absorption by the United States. The people of these States seem to be fully impressed with the idea that Uncle Sam has his mouth wide open to swallow them, the moment they shall indicate the least disposition to leap into his capacious maw. It is not singular, however, that the most enlightened men of this Republic should despair of maintaining much longer their nationality, in the face of the fact that they are pressed down by a debt of forty millions of dollars, which the interest is annually increasing, while the Treasury exhibits a yearly deficit of $600,000 to $1,000,000. GONZALES is a liberal minded man, educated in Europe, has lived in the United States, and is not by any means alone in the idea that the best means of promoting the prosperity of his country is annexation to the American Union. His report proves one thing, at least—that our wonderful material prosperity is setting these people to thinking, notwithstanding all their talk of the superiority of the "Latin" over the "Vulcanic" race.

I also translate you a paper from the same source, requesting the State Attorney of Panama to prosecute Governor FABREGA and his officers for the crimes of the 15th April. This request, in view of the fact that Señor GONZALES last year declared that, on examination, no cause of action could be found against Governor FABREGA, would go to show the report to be correct that General CASS has demanded the punishment of these criminals. There is no probability that the edict will be respected, as the men in power here already contend that the State Amnesty Law of the last session of the Legislature covers any fault that FABREGA and his gang may have committed. Really, however, no State law can legally shield a criminal from offences committed against the Nation.

F. W. R.

New-Granada Seeking Annexation to the United States.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF NEW-GRANADA, SUBMITTING THE NEW FEDERAL CONSTITUTION TO CONGRESS FOR ITS ACTION.

But if it is believed that this proposed reform should not be adopted, it appears necessary to adopt some other course rather than to remain in the situation in which we were placed by the law of June 15, 1857.

What shall this course be?

The incorporation of the States of New-Granada into the American Union, under the same conditions as the States that already constitute that Confederacy.

If we do not reorganize ourselves on a solid basis, such an incorporation is for us the means of resolving the difficulties under which we labor.

This course will be better than to remain in the situation we now are in.

Let us become a part of the American Union, and the States of New-Granada will find themselves in the same condition as are the States of New-York, Pennsylvania and the other States of the Confederation: enjoying externally the protection the power of that great people can insure us, and preserving our Government and the means of bettering our internal condition without risk from those vandalic incursions with which we are at present threatened.

The resources which our country has to fulfill its obligations, will acquire an immense value, because we shall be rid of the fears that our precarious position ought naturally to inspire, and which discourages agriculture and commerce. Our public lands will be in great demand for cultivation, our rivers will be improved, and our commerce be prodigiously extended. The income from our wild lands, from the Customs, and from all the national properties, will give the Government of the Union more than means sufficient to pay the public debt that presses so heavily upon us, at the same time that individual prosperity will increase in a most notable degree.

Our public lands will be in demand on which to establish an agricultural population, because then the settlers can count upon that security in working them that cannot be guaranteed to them in the situation in which we are at present placed.

We lack security, because the constant threats of European nations make us fear for the interruption of commerce, which would result from the products of the soil; and because they make us fear that our laborers must be turned into soldiers, and our earnings must go to pay the expenses of war.

Incorporate the Granadian States into the American Union, and the respectability of that great nation will preserve us from all these inconveniences—will give us all the importance which they possess, and end the insecurity which lessens our population and paralyzes every business.

We shall lose a nominal nationality, to acquire a potent, real one, that will be respected throughout the world.

Our race will gradually mix with the Anglo-Saxon race.

But all this will in nothing diminish our prosperity, neither prejudice the future of our children, nor cause any possible evil.

We shall preserve the same internal government that we now possess, while we shall be relieved from external affairs, which will all be transferred to the government of the Union.

This new condition will be, without doubt, better than that we now are in, and the critical condition we may find ourselves in if the country shall rest some years longer without reconstructing itself in a solid manner, that shall give well-founded hopes of our becoming a great nation.

I have spoken with sincerity, citizen Senators and Representatives, my opinion upon our political situation and upon the different modes by which we can better it. Exempt from preoccupations of race and nationality, free from antipathies which are but the agents of poetical illusions, and frank and loyal in the expression of my thoughts, I have presented a plan of political organization which I believe will secure us in the preservation of our nationality, whilst I have presented the dangers that surround us if we do not adopt it, and proposed the least disadvantageous course to be pursued in such an emergency.

Election in Jersey City.

The Charter election for City and Ward officers in Jersey City took place yesterday, and, with few exceptions, passed off in a quiet manner. Up to 12 o'clock last night, only about half of the votes had been canvassed. The result in the First and Second Wards could not be known before 3 or 4 o'clock this morning, and in the Third and Fourth Wards the result will probably be arrived at some time to-day. At 12 o'clock last night, DUDLEY S. GREGORY was ahead of JOHN VAN VORST, for Mayoralty, in the First Ward, 82; Second Ward, 30; Third Ward, 22; Fourth Ward, 47.

In the afternoon a disturbance occurred in the grocery of Mr. MYERS, corner of Green and Sussex streets. The police interfered, when the mob turned upon them and a severe fight occurred. The officers finally succeeded in arresting three men, named JOHN, JAMES and PATRICK FALLEN. Several other persons were arrested at the Second and Fourth Ward polls, for disorderly conduct and interfering with the officers.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...APRIL 13.

$27,000	Virginia 6s	91½	
500	do	91¾	
4,600	Ind. State 5s	85½	
47,000	Mo. State 6s	83½	
24,000	do	83	
13,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	88½	
2,000	N. Y. C. RR. 6s	91¾	
2,000	E. R. R 2d M. B.	94	
1,000	E. RR. 3d M. bs. '83	78	
6,000	E. RR Con. bs. '71	45½	
2,000	Harlem RR. 2d M.	72	
1,000	Read. RR. bs. '86	67	
1,000	Mil. & M 2d M. 10bs	73½	
7,500	Ill. Cen. RR. bds	88¾	
1,000	La Cr. & M. L. G.	34	
20,000	do	33¾	
1,000	do	33¾	
15	Am. Ex. Bk	105½	
18	Manhattan Bk	125	
110	Canton Co	22	
50	do	b30 22¾	
5	Nicara Transit Co	5	
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	b30 18	
43	Pacific Mail S. Co.	75	
25	N. Y. & Phil. T. Co.	97½	
100	Penn. Coal Co	71½	
100	do	71¾	
50	Del & Hud. C. Co.	s30 106½	
200	Cary Im. Co	b30 6½	
800	N. Y. Central R	87¾	
100	do	s10 87½	
262	do	87½	
5	do	87¾	
100	do	s30 87	
20	Erie R. R.	25	
170	do	24¾	
1150	do	24¾	
700	do	24½	
200	do	s30 24¾	
200	do	s30 24	
70	do	b30 24¾	
50	do	b10 24¾	
100	do	s10 24½	
520	do	24	
100	do	23¾	
100	do	s30 23½	
100	do	b60 24½	
20	La C. & Mil. R. R.	9	

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	Mo. State 6s	83⅞	
3,000	Brook. City 6s	96	
1,000	Ill. Cen. RR. Bs.	88⅛	
10,000	Ill. Freel. Bs	s10 87	
1,000	M. & M. 2d m. 10 b.	78½	
15	Bank of America	108	
56	Nic. Trans. Co	4	
80	Pacific M. St. Co.	74¾	
50	do	b30 75¾	
50	N. Y. Cen. R R.	87½	
50	Erie Railroad	23⅞	
280	do	23¾	
50	do	b30 24	
300	do	b30 23¾	
300	do	23⅞	
150	Hud. Riv. R. R.	30	
100	do	b60 30¾	
10	Harlem R. R.	13¾	
100	do	13½	
100	Reading R. R.	b30 48	
100	do	b30 47¾	
200	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	74¾	
100	do	b30 74¾	
100	L. C. & Mil. R. R.	9	
150	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	25	
150	M. S. & N. I. p. s. b30	49¼	
50	do	b30 49	
60	do	49	
75	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	88¼	
100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	s60 43¾	
100	do	43¾	
100	do	b30 44¾	
300	do	44	
100	do	44¼	
511	do	74¾	
10	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	34	
50	do	33¾	

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$9,800	Mil. & Hor R. 8s	20¾	
2,000	Mo. 6 ₱ ct bonds	82	
1,000	City Sac. 7 ₱c. bds	50	
7,000	LaC. & Mil R. 7s	32½	
3,000	Keokuk City 8s	48	
4,000	N. Y. & E. R. 7s	40⅜	
5,000	Mil. & Hor. R. 8s	52¾	
1,100	Rac. & Miss. R. 10s	40	
1,000	Keokuk City 8s	50	
6,000	N. Y. C. C. P. 6s	101¾	
2,000	Twn Cer. (Wis.) 8s	55	
9,000	Penn. State 5s	89¾	
300	S. Mu. Ins. S., '55	51½	
640	do '56	48	
290	do '57	46¾	
8	Wells, Fargo & Co's Ex	45	
15	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex	44	
100	Brooklyn City R.	91¾	
40	Bull's Head Bank	82½	
15	Ocean Bank	84¾	
100	East R Ins Co.	95¾	
3	Gebhard Firein. Co.	92	
40	Beekman Firein. Co.	114¾	
10	Nassau Bank	92	
30	Ocean Bank	84	
10	National Bank	105¾	
10	Bank of Commerce	102¾	
15	East R. Fire In. Co.	94½	
185	do	94¾	
5	Metrop. Fire In. Co.	99	
50	Mich. S. & N. Ind. Co.	25½	
100	C., St. P. & F. d L. R.	2¾	

TUESDAY, April 13—P. M.

The market for Money is without alteration from yesterday; low rates, with an abundant supply, continue to rule, and the Bank Statement published this morning is looked upon as favoring uniform ease for some weeks, if not months to come. The decline in Foreign Exchange to 108¾ @109 ₱ cent., noticed yesterday, brought forward an improved demand for the *Persia*, to-day, and a good business was done in first-class bank names, within the quotations. As the steamer sails as early as 7 o'clock in the morning, there was some anxiety to close up remittances in season for the mail this evening; and although the bulk of Sterling was done at 108¾@108⅞, the outside figure, 109, was paid at the close for choice bills drawn to a point. Francs were 5.18¾@5.16¼ to the dollar.

The California mail and treasure list of March 20 were delivered by the *Star of the West* this afternoon. The Specie on the manifest is $1,325,912, as against $1,225,000 by same mail last season. This is the seventh arrival since the 1st January, showing a steady increase on last year's receipts. The market news is not important. The miners were generally doing a steady business. The San Francisco *Shipping List* reports:

"Since the date of our last semi-monthly market report but little of financial interest has transpired. There is no change to note in regard to mining operations throughout the State—the business continuing to be prosecuted as formerly noticed, with, however, very favorable facilities. Owing to the moderate amount of business doing, as mentioned in our Trade Review, the demand upon the interior for the transmission of dust, with which to liquidate obligations, has not been to an extent that would much augment its receipt over that of the preceding fortnight, and there is no reason to anticipate more than an immaterial increase of export by this steamer. The northern section of the State has been more favored by the rainy season, now drawing to a close, than the counties in the southward, accounts from which represent both mining and agricultural interests as greatly prejudiced by the scant supply of rain which has as yet visited them. The season is not, however, so far advanced as to preclude all hope of relief in this respect. Serious injury would result to that section should no more rain fall, while throughout the State the prospect of the coming crops would be much benefited by the usual Spring showers, which cannot yet be dispensed with.

Dust has been coming in more freely within the fortnight. The demand for money upon either real estate or merchandise securities is moderate, without difficulty in negotiation, the tendency rather favoring the borrower.

The supply of Bars is ample, but not likely to be much in excess of the demand for this mail: 880 fine were sold a few days since at ⅛ ₱ cent. off. We quote, however, as we write, ⅜ ₱ cent. discount. Sales of about 20,000 Mexican Dollars have been made during the past week at 12¼c.@12½c."

The *City of Washington* screw steamer, from Liverpool Wednesday, March 31, arrived at this port at 2 o'clock to-day, and her market and financial news was made known on the Street in season for the second session of the Stock Exchange. The furthest fall in Cotton is ¼d. ₱ lb., Orleans Middlings being quoted at the close on Tuesday, March 30, at 6¾d. There is a slight decline in the English Funds, but no change in the London Money Market, where discounts were had at 2½@2¼ ₱ cent. ₱ annum. There was more doing in American Stocks, after the sailing of the regular mail of March 27, without material change in prices. The news was good from India, and from Australia 110,000 ounces Gold, or about $2.200,000, had been shipped for England since the previous mail. The London *Times*, of March 30, remarks:

"The non-confirmation of any of the rumors circulated on Saturday afternoon by the speculators for a fall, caused the Funds to open this morning at a recovery of an eighth; but the market ultimately became dull again. The first transactions in Consols were at 97⅛@97¼, and they left off at 97@97⅛. The next account is fixed for the 6th of May, and the closing price for that period was 97⅛@97⅜. After regular hours the receipt of better prices from Paris caused a slight return of firmness. The extent of business during the day was wholly unimportant. India Bonds closed at 20s.@25s., and Exchequer-bills 35s.@38s. premium.

The final quotation of the French Three ₱ Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening was 70f. 20c. for both money and account, showing an improvement of more than ⅜ ₱ cent., consequent, probably, on the expected return of M. FOULD to the Finance Department.

The same paper reports of American Stocks:

American Railways.	Closing.	Sales.
Illinois Central 6 ₱ ct, 1875	81 to 83	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1875	80 to 82 ex. c.	80
Do., do. free land, 1860	79 to 81	
Do., $100 shares, $40 paid	9 to 7 dis.	8 7⅛ dis.
Michigan Cen. 8 ₱ c., con. '60	84 to 88 ex. c.	86½
Do., do., 1869	86 to 90	
Do. (sink'g fund), do., 1882	88 to 92 ex. c.	89½
Do., $100 shares	55 to 65	
Michigan S. and N. Indiana 7 ₱ ct. (sinking fund), 1885	60 to 65	
Do., $100 shares	25 to 30	
New-York Central, 6 ₱ cent. (sinking fund), 1883	82 to 84	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., con. 1864	92 to 94	
Do., $100 shares	82 to 84	82
New-York and Erie, 3d mortgage, 7 ₱ cent., 1883	73 to 76	
Do., Bonds, con., 1862	... to ...	
Do., $100 shares	26 to 28	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds: 1st mortgage, con. 6 ₱ cent.	87 to 89	
2d mort. 6 ₱ ct. sterling	88 to 90	

At the Stock Exchange, to-day, the dealings on the Share list were quite variable in tone, and prices less decided than on Monday. The eneral strength and upward inclination of the market are scarcely less palpable than at the close of last week, but the *short* sellers are more free with their contracts to-day, and were aided apparently by some partial realizations by the *Bulls* in Erie who bought last week at 20@21, and sold at 24¾@¼, at the early board. One or two of the outside *Bears* failed yesterday to make their deliveries, and in this way a considerable number of contracts, on the maturity of which there was a pressing demand for the cash stock, fell through. This afternoon the prices made on the printed list were 23½@23¾, closing steady at 23½ ₱ cent. The sales of New-York Central were between 87¾@87½ ₱ cent. The now acknowledged strength of the Stock has rendered the speculative sellers against its advance somewhat cautious—their outstanding line being already large—while, on the other hand, no particular support was given to it by the *Bulls*. The contest continues spirited against Reading and Hudson River Shares, without making decided impression. Cleveland and Toledo Shares were weaker on the reported damage to the road by the flood at Sandusky, of which as yet we have no other particulars than through the line of telegraphic account to the press this morning. The price of Rock Island yielded about 1@1½ ₱ cent. from the rapid advance of the previous two or three days. Pacific Mail was also 1@1½ ₱ cent. lower. The fact that the rival steamboat people heretofore fighting over the Nicaragua Transit have settled their quarrel, leads to the expectation (though certainly a remote one) that a second route to California may be once more organized. The dealings in Michigan Southern, common and preferred shares, continue to show firmness; but while the transfers are closed for the yearly election on the 28th, there is only a limited offering of stock. On the State list, Missouri Sixes were again firm and in request. The general market, after repeated fluctuations through the day, closed steady—some of the brokers marking the bids firm.

The Illinois Central Company resume payments on their outstanding acceptances, which laid over last Fall, by a cash installment of 20 ₱ cent.: the particulars in the card of the Company on one of our advertising pages.

The receipts of the Pennsylvania Railroad during the month of March, 1858, were.$504,394 47
For the same month last year 590,875 49

Decrease this year $85,981 02
Jan. 1, 1858, to April 1, 1858 ..... $1,147,752 52
Jan. 1, 1857, to April 1, 1858 ..... 1,258,535 26

Decrease this year $110,782 74

The following is Tuesday's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts $241,388 30
Payments 232,217 10
Balance 4,888,146 40

The receipts include $40,000 from Customs.

The Circuit Court of Wisconsin, March term, for the County of Rock, has held the Corporation and people (who, by formal popular vote, sanctioned the issue) of the city of Janesville to full liability on their Bonds, issued in 1851 to the now bankrupt Rock River Valley Railroad. The defendants made the point that the Legislature could not authorize a municipal Corporation to do what the Constitution forbid the State itself to do—that is, to incur a debt in aid of public improvements undertaken by individuals or associated capital. The second point made was, that the Constitution empowers the Legislature to restrict the right of taxation by corporations for purposes foreign to the object of their creation. The Court held, on these points:

1. That the restriction upon the issue of a State Debt does *not* imply a restriction upon City or Corporation Debts.

2. That "*the Constitution imposes no restrictions upon the Legislature so far as the right of taxation is concerned.* The extent to which the Legislature shall exercise that power is a matter of discretion. The right must be conceded without limitation. Now it is true that a municipal corporation like the defendant is not designed for engaging in works of internal improvement or private speculation; yet there is no question that they may be empowered to engage in enterprises of public improvement for the public good. They may rightfully be empowered, for instance, to build bridges, grade streets, and construct highways, objects in which the State at large, as one great body politic, could not engage under the Constitution. For such purposes municipal corporations like the defendant may unquestionably be empowered by the Legislature to contract debts and levy taxes for their payment. So that it does not necessarily follow that because the State cannot engage in an enterprise as a State, that it cannot confer upon a municipal corporation the power to do so. *Now, railroads are just as much public improvements, and may just as virtually concern the public welfare of a whole municipality as highways, bridges, public buildings, or any other objects of public vitality or convenience*: and I can discover no reason why the right of taxation may not just as rightfully be exercised for the encouragement of the one object as for the other."

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to Foreign ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week	$1,600,374	$1,133 308	$1,269,846
Previously reported	17,963,880	19,384,413	15,117.794
Since Jan. 1	$19,564,254	$20,517,721	$16,387 640

PHILADELPHIA BANKS—APRIL 12.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.
Philadelphia	$1,800,000	$2,948,970	$866,000	$1,512,454
North America	1,000,000	2,443,993	703,799	1,793,355
Farm. & Mech.	2,000,000	3,527,533	1,022,919	2,563,580
Commercial	841,400	1,328,000	250,000	627,000
Mechanics'	800,000	1,620,950	418,322	1,034,392
N. Liberties	500,000	1,246,000	507,000	965,000
Southwark	250,000	781,467	219,781	531,979
Kensington	250,000	614,687	144,055	382,619
P. Township	350,000	650,942	166,032	474,136
Western	418,600	1,474,580	439,243	981,920
Man. & Mech.	544.375	1,011.038	195,106	529,031
Commerce	250,000	675,452	178,690	464,338
Girard	1,250,000	1,587,369	433,963	846,296
Tradesmen's	150,000	467,943	149,109	347,824
Consolidation	298.570	410,059	108,493	230,657
City	441,150	661,743	149,538	293,998
Commonwealth	156,820	212,297	123,935	166,005
Totals	$11,300.915	$21,656,028	$6,133,000	$13.784.656
Aggregate circulation				$2,675,193

Annexed is a comparison of the aggregate of the above statement with that of last week:

	April 5.	April 12.		
Loans	$21.657,152	$21,656,028	Dec..	$1,124
Specie	5,937,597	6,133,000	Inc..	195.403
Due fm other bks.	1,776,331	1,995,012	Inc..	218,681
Due to other bks..	3,056,181	3,178,855	Inc..	122,674
Deposits	13,422,318	13,784,656	Inc..	362.338
Circulation	2,647,399	2,675,193	Inc..	27,794

Messrs. THOMPSON BROS., Bankers, quote Currency. Land Warrants, &c., this week as follows:

N. Y. S. Currency. —	⅜	South Carolina & Georgia	—@1
New-England and New-Jersey	1-5@ ¼	North Carolina & Tennessee	2¼@3
Philad. & Balt	1-5@ ¼	Virginia	1⅜@1¾
Interior Penna	¾@1	Michigan and Mo.	1¼@1½
Interior Maryland	⅜@ ¾	Free Ind	2¾@2½
Ohio, Kentucky, and Ind	—@1	Canada	—@ ¾
Illinois and Wis	1¼@2		

LAND WARRANTS.

Buying Price.		Selling Price.	
40 Acres	100	40 Acres	105
80 Acres	88	80 Acres	91
120 Acres	83	120 Acres	86
160 Acres	87	160 Acres	90

Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia.. buying 1-10 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston ..... buying ⅜ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore ..... buying ⅜ dis.

Real Estate.

TUESDAY, April 13.

A pretty large amount of Real Estate changed hands to-day, a portion of it being a part of the assets of the Bowery Bank, including their banking-house, on the corner of the Bowery and Broome-street, 30 feet on the Bowery by about 70 feet on Broome. This property cost the Bank about $40 000, and was bought by the Mechanics and Traders' Bank for $41,500.

The four-story English basement brick house No. 33 West Thirty-sixth street, 18:3x60, lot half a block, sold for $9.000. This was undoubtedly a *bona fide* sale, and offered a good illustration of the difficulty auctioneers have to convince buyers that non-compulsory sales are *bona fide* sales.

There was an executor's sale of house and lot No. 133 Henry-street, near Rutgers, for $7,850—three-story brick lot, 25x100.

A single vacant full-sized lot, No. 6, near Fifth avenue, south side Thirty-second-street, built up on both sides, sold a few days since for $7,750—all cash. This is one of the very best localities up town, and is evidence of the value of a really first-class lot.

Mr. SCHOONMAKER'S house and lot, No. 49, on the opposite side of the same street, two years occupied by him, 23x57, lot 98:9, brought him a short time since $18,500.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 13.

FLOUR dull but firm. WHEAT dull. CORN quiet. Sales of 6,500 bushels at 70c. PROVISIONS buoyant. MESS PORK, $18. LARD firm, at 11c.@12¾c. WHISKY steady.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 13.

FLOUR and WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN heavy—Yellow 65c.@68c. WHISKY firmer—Sales at 21c.@22c.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 12.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 1,000 bales at unchanged rates.

MOBILE, Monday, April 12.

COTTON—Sales to-day 2,000 bales at an advance of ⅛c. Middling 11⅜c.@11¾c. Receipts for the last two days 3,400 bales.

SAVANNAH, Monday, April 12.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 1,000 bales, without change in prices.

AUGUSTA, Monday, April 12.

The COTTON market is firm and unchanged; sales to-day, 500 bales.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES.	FOR	DATE.
Glasgow	New-York	Glasgow	April 14
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	April 14
North Star	New-York	Bremen	April 17
America	Boston	Liverpool	April 21
City of Washin'on	New-York	Liverpool	April 22
Indian	Portland	Liverpool	April 24
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	April 28
Arago	New-York	Havre	May 1
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	May 5

FROM EUROPE.

Africa	Liverpool	New-York	April 3
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	April 4
Arago	Havre	New-York	April 7
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	April 10
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	April 14
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	April 17
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	April 24
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	April 28

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Star of the West	New-York	Aspinwall	April 20
Moses